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The
National

Wool Grower

Volume XLVI

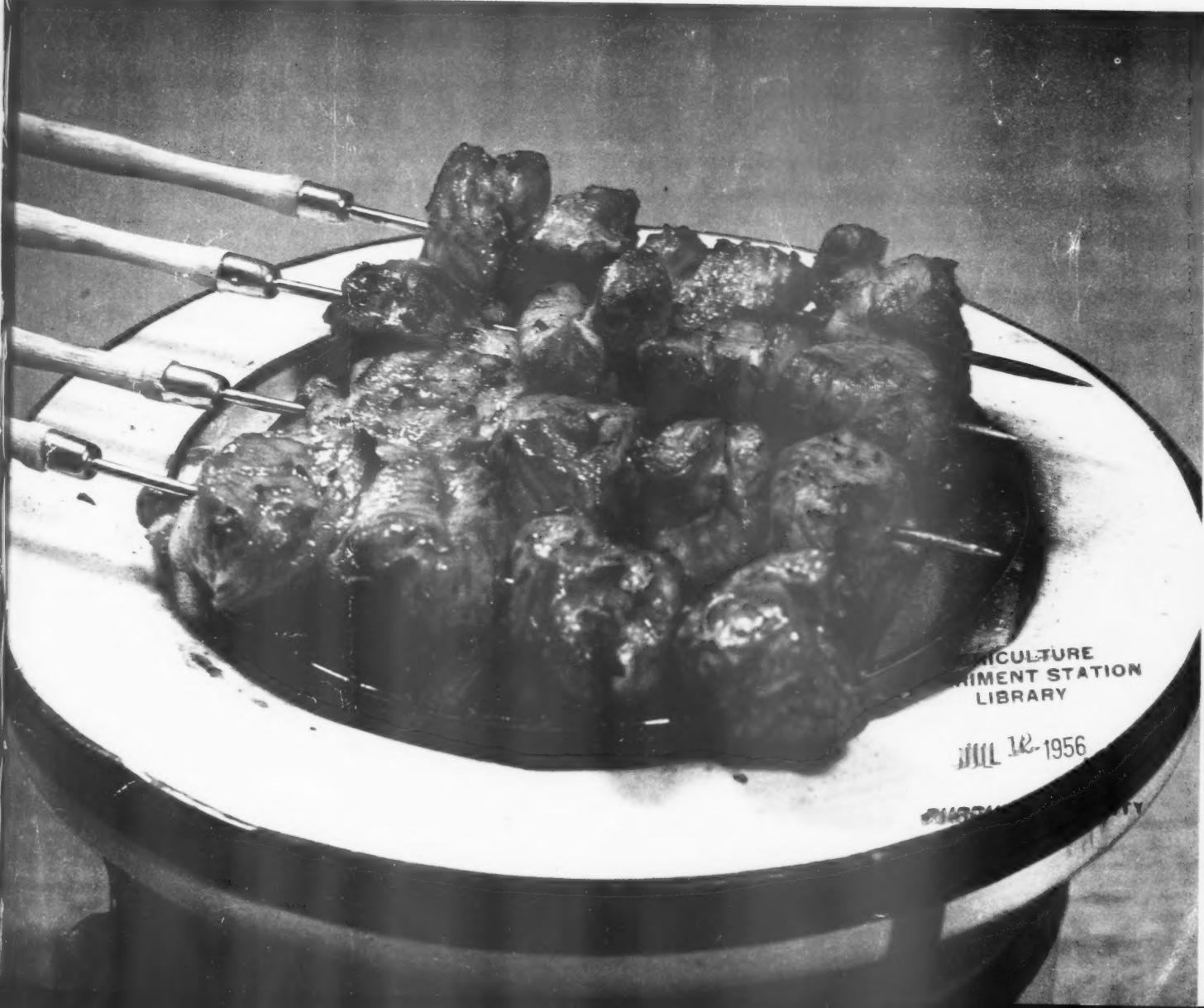
JULY 1956

Number 7

Featuring
This Month-
Hotel Utah's
CHEF GERARD



Pages 16-17





SUFFOLKS

They're Tops in Lamb Production

Suffolks Bring:

- 1** More profits for the purebred breeder.
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- 3** Better utilization of feed.
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Careful selection of top breeding has produced high-quality rams. . . . The kind of big, rugged rams that will bring profits to your operation. Look over our ram offerings at the nation's leading sales.

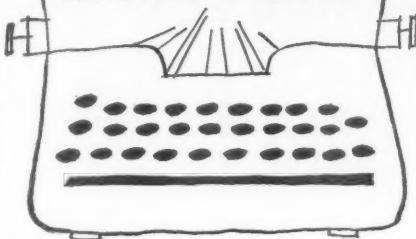
Note the size and conformation of the Suffolk rams pictured above.



Olsen Suffolk-Hampshire crossbred rams have been top sellers year after year. (Pictures were taken early in June.)

Suffolks — Suffolk-Hampshires — Hampshires
OLSEN BROTHERS
Spanish Fork, Utah

in this issue:



INCENTIVE PAYMENT LEVEL:

Complete information regarding the incentive payments on wool and lambs under the National Wool Act of 1954 may be found in this issue on page 8. Now you will be able to figure out the amount of money you will soon receive from your ASC office.

RAM LAMBS - THEIR VALUE:

"Can Ram Lambs be Used for Breeding" is the headline of another excellent article by Dr. Earl L. Wiggins. This valuable information appears in this issue on page 10.

A TRIPLE THREAT:

This story (found on page 16) doesn't deal with an outstanding all-around football player, but rather with a working triple

combination that sells record breaking amounts of lamb each week. You'll enjoy reading of the man whose caricature drawing appears on this month's cover.

A TRIP TO THE BUREAU:

National Women's Auxiliary President, Mrs. Earl S. Wright, tells of the visit by Auxiliary leaders to "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest headquarters in New York City. Page 24.

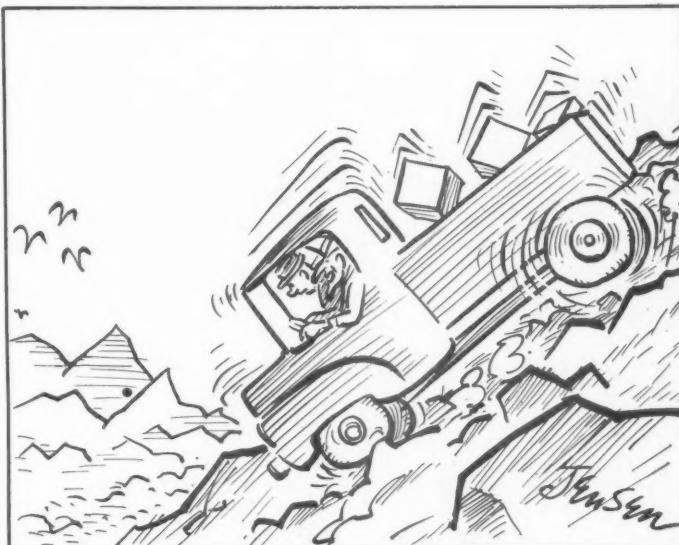
AGRICULTURAL ACT FACTS:

Special points of interest to you in the Agricultural Act of 1956 may be found on page 22 in this issue. It will pay you to read and learn these portions of this law.

CALIFORNIA CONVENTION:

The 96th annual convention of the California Wool Growers Association was held at Davis on June 14 and 15. New officers were elected and a complete platform formulated. You can see the new officers and read a digest of resolutions in this issue on page 9.

SHEEPHERDER SAM



"Nobody but damfools and rattlesnakes ever visit this part of the country and these roads ought to keep out the rattlesnakes."

Consigning to the National Ram Sale

5 COLUMBIA YEARLINGS

Developed from Government Bloodlines

E. J. HANDLEY

McMinnville, Oregon

SEE MY CONSIGNMENT OF PANAMAS

at the National August 16-17.

FIVE HEAVY-BONED, RUGGED RANGE RAMS.

A. R. LINFORD

RAYMOND,
IDAHO

PANAMAS FOR PROFIT



Panama stud
lamb for the
National

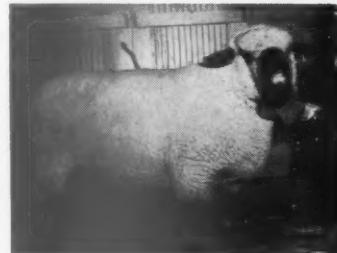
Our National consignment will again feature large, big-boned, smooth Panamas.

— For Sale at the Ranch —
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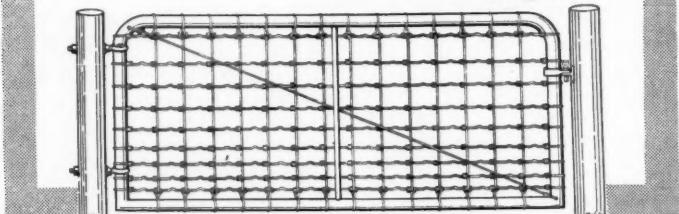
See our outstanding Hampshire consignment selling at the National August 16th—2 studs, 1 pen of five registered, and 1 pen of 5 range — the same high quality as our top-selling Hampshire in the 1955 National — the type range sheepmen demand!

MATTHEWS BROTHERS

OVID, IDAHO

Trojan GATES

Trojan offers a right type and size for every gate need.



STANDARD MANUFACTURING CO.

BOX 58

CEDAR FALLS, IOWA

the CUTTING CHUTE

NEW BEEF GRADE

On June 1 a new official grade of beef, U. S. "Standard" came into being. It results from a splitting of the former Commercial grade to differentiate between the younger and the older animals within that class. Previously the Commercial grade included animals and carcasses with the full range of maturity, as marketed, differing in this respect from the Prime, Choice, and Good grades which are restricted to relatively young cattle. Now, the grade name "Standard" will be applied to younger animals or carcasses of the grade and the name "Commercial" retained for mature animals.

FARMERS' CIVIL DEFENSE ROLE

"RFD—Rural Family Defense" describes the civil defense role of the farmer and his family. It is being distributed throughout the Nation to show the importance of rural residents in building national preparedness. Five points of the program are outlined in the pamphlet: Take Care of Your Family and Yourself, Keep Your Farm in Production, Be Ready to Market Your Production, Be Ready to Take in Evacuees and Plan to Help Others.

NWGA SECRETARY ILL

A severe virus infection, later diagnosed as erysipelas, took possession of NWGA Executive Secretary E. E. Marsh early in June. On a ram sale consignor tour he had reached Weiser, Idaho, on Saturday, June 2, when the onslaught occurred. Mrs. Charles Howland of Weiser came to his assistance. His trouble was diagnosed as flu and penicillin treatments commenced. On Monday developments indicated a more serious ailment, and Secretary Marsh flew home the next morning where his difficulty was listed as erysipelas combined with lymphoedema (blocking of the lymph glands) in one leg. While confined to his home for about ten days, Secretary Marsh was able to carry on

"Ask the Man Who Uses Madsen Bucks About Rams Like These"



We showed the first place Rambouillet Fleece and also the Reserve Champion Fleece of all breeds at the National Wool Show in 1955.

We have 500 top studs and range rams for sale at the farm.

JOHN K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET FARM

Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Phone 175-W

Frank Swensen, Mgr.

his duties by telephone and is now, June 22, on full-time schedule at the office.

NEW MEAT BOARD FILM

"Over the Backyard Grill" is the title of a brand-new full-color motion picture just completed by the National Live Stock and Meat Board. It develops the idea that a good many different meat cuts can be prepared to taste-tempting perfection by outdoor cookery regardless of whether the equipment used is simple or elaborate. The film had its initial showing at the Board's annual meeting on June 21-22 and has now been released for general distribution.

NEW MEXICO A DROUGHT DISASTER AREA

Almost the entire State of New Mexico has recently been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as a drought disaster area. This move was prompted by drought-parched ranges and scarcity of livestock feed. Under this program livestock men were able to obtain feed supplies to carry their herds to June 30, 1956. It was expected if range conditions had not improved by that time, the program would be extended.

UTAH WOOL GROWER HONORED

Kiwanis International selected a western wool grower at its recent convention in San Francisco as its presi-

about our cover



Looks good, doesn't it? Well, it is... delicious lamb Shish Kabobs, prepared just right for that summer charcoal cooking. That's the colorful cover on this month's issue.

You will find a recipe for a similar summer lamb dish on page 25 of this issue. Besides being very tasty Lamb Shish Kabobs are easy to prepare and are very inexpensive, since tender front cuts of lamb can be used. You can combine lamb meat pieces with white onion, tomato halves, squares of green pepper and brush with your favorite barbecue sauce, or you can cook them plain. Either way, they make a delicious meal.

Color printing plates for this month's cover were prepared for the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER by the American Sheep Producers Council.

dent—Reed C. Culp of Salt Lake City. This is the first time that a man in the Mountain States area has received this high honor. Mr. Culp is well known in livestock circles as he has been closely associated with the industry in Utah, Idaho and Colorado for many years. His duties as president of Kiwanis International, a world-wide organization with 250,000 members, begins on August 1.

PREDATOR FUNDS INCREASED

Interior Department appropriations (Public Law 573) include \$1,759,500 for predatory animal and rodent control activities of the Fish and Wildlife Service during the coming fiscal year. For the year just ended only \$969,500 was available for such work.

FEED GRAIN SUPPORTS

The national average dollars-and-cents support prices for feed grains as announced by USDA on June 8 are:

Oats—\$.65 per bushel for Grade No. 3 or better

Barley—\$1.02 per bushel for Grade No. 2 or better (except mixed barley).

Rye—\$1.27 per bushel for Grade No. 2 or better, or No. 3 on test weight only.

Grain Sorghums—\$1.97 per hundred-weight for Grade No. 2 or better (except mixed grain sorghums).

These support prices reflect 76 percent of the parity price for each commodity as of May 1, 1956, as required by the Agricultural Act.

TEXTILE IMPORT STUDY

The Senate Finance Committee was scheduled to meet on June 28 in a special closed session to study the economic difficulties of the domestic textile industry. It was expected that they would consider import quotas on textile goods as one relief measure.

JONES FAMILY MOVES TO DENVER

Secretary J. M. Jones of the American Sheep Producers Council was in Salt Lake early in June to superintend the moving of his family to Denver. Mr. Jones has been in the Mile-High City for some time past. His wife, Esther, and his two daughters, Kendra and Ayliffe, remained in Salt Lake until the end of the school year. The Jones family will be at home in Denver at 220 Jersey Street.

EWE MARKING HARNESS

Show which ewes bred and when; also ram's potency. Saves time, money, lambing space! Durable JOURGENSEN make; strong web straps. Holds grease-crayon, red, green, black; specify color and size (summer), soft or fob SF. HARNESS \$3.75, CRAYONS 50¢ each. Add postage, 40¢ per harness, 25¢ per crayon; we'll refund excess.
CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S SUPPLY CO.
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REX Wheat Germ Oil

Settle Ewes Promptly
More—Earlier Lambs
Less Dead Lambs

Guaranteed or money back

Write for
Bulletin No. 7

VIOBIN
MONTICELLO, ILLINOIS

Prevents and cures
"stiff lamb disease"

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Experienced in breeding, fitting, showing
and selling of sheep.

Castle Rock Hampshires Well-Bred Sheep

See them at the National
and Montana Ram Sales.

MRS. MARY DONOHOE
FISHTAIL MONTANA



THE HAMPSHIRE

Sure I'm In Demand . . .
I Produce More Pounds of
Lamb Per Ewe.

Breeder's List and Information of
AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION
72-W Woodland Ave. — Detroit 2, Michigan

The National
Wool
Grower

JULY, 1956

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EDITOR: IRENE YOUNG

ASSISTANT EDITOR: T. R. CAPENER

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CONTENTS

FEATURED

Legislative Summary	6
Wool Incentive Payments Passed on 42.8 Cents Average.....	8
California's 96th Convention.....	9
Can Ram Lambs Be Used In Breeding?	10
ASPC Allots Budget.....	12
Triple Threat Combination.....	16
Agricultural Act Facts.....	22

WOOL

Ad valorem Rate Reductions Begin on Wool Clothing.....	7
Wool Handlers May Bid on CCC Wools	7
June Wool Market.....	13
CCC Sales Continue at Steady Prices.....	15
How Does Foreign Aid Relate to Wool Market?	15

LAMB

Ogden Lamb Auctions Start Successfully	15
June Lamb Market.....	18
Lamb Dish of the Month.....	25

MISCELLANEOUS

Animal Disease Laboratory to be Built	32
Supreme Court Upholds ICC Ogden Gateway Division	21
Higher 1956 Average at Rambouillet Sale	11
Seaton Named Interior Secretary.....	11
Men's Style Campaign Begins.....	11
Southwestern Sheep Rancher Report Given	12
New Colorado Secretary Begins Work	15
USDA Names Stockyard Violators.....	19

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

In This Issue	1
Cutting Chute	2
Sheepmen's Calendar	30
From State Presidents.....	20
This Month's Quiz.....	26
The Auxiliaries	23
Research News	5
Around the Range Country.....	28

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

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GROWERS
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Research News

Milk treated by radioactivity will not lose its flavor and can be kept in good condition for ten days. This is the conclusion reached in a study by the British Atomic Research Establishment. Indications are that successful commercial adaptation of the radioactivity treatment will be possible within five years, and that home milk deliveries of the treated milk would need to be made only once or twice a week.

Dairy-cattle grazing studies to determine the relative merits of permanent pastures and crops-and-pasture rotations showed no clear-cut superiority of one over the other. The USDA recently made this report in a new technical bulletin. Orchardgrass and Ladino clover in five-year rotation with corn and wheat outyielded permanent pastures of Kentucky bluegrass and white clover under below-normal rainfall conditions during that last three years of the rotation. However, for the full five-year test, the rotation pastures yielded only 5.3 percent more dry matter and 5.8 percent more total digestible nutrients than the permanent pastures. If you want more details, single copies of Technical Bulletin 1144 may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. at 20 cents.

A new process for printing wool fabrics with vat dyes is opening the door for a far wider use of printed wool in both knitted and woven form. A recently developed acidic reducing agency for vat dye which has an affinity for wool materially reduces the damage and loss in strength suffered by wool fabrics as a consequence of chlorination and vat dyeing. The process, Manofast, makes possible wool prints which will not be weakened by washing and light. In addition good color yields, especially bright prints, can be obtained with vat dyestuffs when Manofast is used.

A hard-wearing wool upholstery fabric was recently exhibited in London. This fabric, known as "Replin," is extensively used by shipping companies, railroads, and hotels, according to the IWS News Service and is now being

made available for the home. This unusual material is woven as a tapestry, on the same principle as the Gobelin tapestries. It combines the attractive appearance and feel of wool with a close weave of exceptional strength and durability.

Meat tenderness may be inherited according to studies of rabbits, sheep and beef cattle at USDA research laboratories. While more research is needed on what makes tenderness and desirable flavor, enough has been done to show that there is no direct relation between tenderness in the meat and outside fat. But tenderness and flavor may be influenced from the particles of fat within the meat cells. It is also possible that there may be a relationship between tenderness and the size and elasticity of different muscle fibers. Once the chemical nature of tenderness and good flavor are clearly understood, it may become possible to add these qualities to any meat.

Col. Wallis Huidekoper of Big Timber, Montana, recently presented 110 acres of irrigated range in Sweet Grass County to the Endowment and Research Foundation at Montana State College for the use of the Montana Veterinary Research Laboratory. A long-time rancher and leader in the Montana livestock industry, Col. Huidekoper has been a member of the Advisory Committee of the Montana Veterinary Research Laboratory since it was established in 1929.

Expanded Wool Research

Planned by Foreigners

A sharply increased emphasis on world-wide research in wool has been voted by wool growers of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Expenditures for research will be doubled and the budgets for wool promotion in fourteen countries will be increased during the coming year, it was announced following a late-May

meeting of the Executive of the International Wool Publicity and Research Fund in London. The Executive is the controlling body of the International Wool Secretariat—a member organization of the Wool Bureau, New York.

T. G. Carter, chairman of the Australian Wool Bureau, was elected chairman of the Executive, succeeding Jan H. Moolman, chairman of the South African Wool Board. Mr. Moolman and Walter Horrobin, chairman of the New Zealand Wool Board, were named vice chairmen of the organization. L. Francis Hartley was re-elected chairman of the Secretariat.

SELECT FROM SALE-TOPPING COLUMBIA

QUALITY



Pictured above is a typical example of the type of rams I produce. (Picture was taken in May.)

For years now, Pete Thomas' Columbia consignments have continually sold high in the nation's top sales. Selective breeding has led to this type of quality production.

See my Columbia consignment at the National Ram Sale

Rams For Sale At The Ranch

**PETE
THOMAS**

Malad, Idaho

CONGRESS PREPARES TO ADJOURN

Legislative Summary Given

WITH just a few more laps for Congress to run before adjournment in this election year, the National Wool Growers Association has been, and is keeping very close watch over the legislative track. The main attention of Congress is fixed on the "must" legislation, like appropriations, foreign aid, etc. There is always a chance, however, that a desirable bill from the wool growers' standpoint may have a chance to get over the line, and there is always equal danger that some not so favorable may slip through.

OTC Membership

One of the measures on which the President has asked for action at this session is H. R. 5550 to authorize U. S. membership in the Organization for Trade Corporation. However, considerable doubt has arisen about the desirability of our joining this agency and such opposition developed that the latest comment we have heard from the Nation's Capital is that it is a "dead duck," at least for this session.

This opposition, however, does not reduce the responsibility of your National Association in watching for any maneuvers that might lead to its passage. We think it a dangerous measure.

H. R. 5550 was reported out by the House Ways and Means Committee in March of this year but has not yet been placed on the House Calendar. We understand that a poll taken of the House votes showed that it could not pass and that neither party wishes to put it to a test vote.

This position will undoubtedly be strengthened by the results of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce referendum on its resolution endorsing OTC. A two-thirds vote was required to approve it and the actual vote was 1376 "for" and 1200 "against." This was far short of the necessary two-thirds majority.

Customs Simplification Bill

Passage of H. R. 6040, the so-called Customs Simplification Bill is another Administration request.

We are opposed to this bill because it would base ad valorem tariff duties on the export value of commodities. This would mean that foreign countries, through currency manipulations, grants, bounties and subsidies, could

reduce the tariffs to such an extent that it might result in the dumping of the commodity here at the expense of domestic industry. We have had examples of this in the not-too-distant past.

At present, we have protection against such procedure in the Anti-Dumping Act and Section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930. Section 303 provides for the levying of additional duties to offset the effects of such things as bounties and grants made to producers or manufacturers in exporting countries. The effect of this protection will be eliminated, in the opinion of such tariff experts as the American Tariff League and the Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy, under H. R. 6040.

There is danger that this bill will be passed at this session. It went through the House last year on a voice vote. Partial hearings were held for the Senate Finance Committee in July last year, and they opened further hearings on June 25 of this year. A strong protest from the National Wool Growers Association was filed with that Committee. Every effort will be required to stop this measure or see that it is amended to give the necessary protection.

Fiber Labeling

Opposition of the NWGA and other groups to H. R. 11085 and similar bills which would repeal the Wool Products Labeling Act while providing for general fiber identification on all textiles, has held up the report of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Press reports state that the Chairman of the Committee indicated further hearings would be necessary on this legislation. We have not received notice of these hearings but Executive Secretary Marsh is making preparation to present further testimony to protect growers' interests in the preservation of the Wool Products Labeling Act, if it is necessary.

The NWGA, of course, has no objection to a general fiber labeling bill if it does not reduce or eliminate the objectives of the Wool Products Labeling Act.

Carpet Wool Duties

The NWGA is also alerted on any increased activities to enact H. R. 4671. This measure would remove the duties



July, 1956

on all wools coming into the United States when they are used in the manufacture of carpets.

Another bill, S. 3953, has recently been introduced in connection with carpet wool. It would permit wool not finer than 48's (quarter blood) to come in duty free when used in the production of carpets. The tariff law now permits wool not finer than 40's to come in duty free when used in carpet making. The NWGA has gone on record as opposed to bills of this type.

Water Rights

The NWGA strongly endorsed by wire S. 863 and requested its approval by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs at its hearing on June 12. This measure would prohibit Federal interference with the exercise of existing water rights that have been granted the Western States, and require that water rights for any Federal program or project shall be acquired "in conformity with State laws and procedures relating to the control, appropriation, use or distribution of such water."

S. 863 was introduced by Senator Barrett of Wyoming for himself and Senators Malone, Bible, Dworshak, Alcott, Goldwater, Welker, and Curtis. It has the approval of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior but is opposed by the Departments of Defense and Justice.

Sheepherder Legislation

A call for help from the California Range Association early in June on sheepherder legislation was promptly given by the NWGA and President J. H. Breckenridge in particular. H. R. 6888 permitting the entry of additional sheepherders was in a tight spot in the Senate Judiciary Committee. Efforts of the NWGA brought the measure safely through the Committee. This bill has passed the House and is believed to have a fair chance of enactment at this session. It will help in alleviating the growing labor problem.

Wool Futures Investigation

Last, but not least by any means, the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry is going to make a preliminary study of the effect of the wool top futures market on the domestic wool market. Wyoming's Senators Barrett and O'Mahoney personally visited Senator Allen Ellender, chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee, and talked over with him the wool market situation.

Out of that discussion has come this promise: a staff member of the Senate

Committee will make a study of the wool market situation during the summer months. He will report to the Committee in the fall and they will then decide whether or not a full-scale investigation by the Committee with public hearings is warranted.

—The Editor

Remember your organizations—the National and State Wool Growers Associations—are looking out for your interests at all times. Do not forget to give them your financial and moral support.

AD VALOREM RATE REDUCTIONS BEGIN ON WOOL CLOTHING

THE ad valorem rates—based on value—on imported wool clothing and wearing apparel will be reduced from 25 to 21 percent over the next three years, under concessions granted by the U. S. in the recently concluded Geneva conference. The first reduction became effective June 30 this year.

The specific duties to cover the raw wool in the garments were not cut. These rates amount to 25 cents per pound on apparel valued at not over \$4 a pound and 37½ cents per pound on apparel over \$4 per pound.

The garments included in this general category of wearing apparel are men's and women's suits and topcoats, men's overcoats, trousers, sports shirts, raincoats, jackets, scarfs, mufflers, neckties, dressing gowns, and caps. Imports of these articles, according to the official analysis of the Geneva trade negotiations, are considerably less than one percent of domestic consumption of wool apparel. Total value of such U. S. imports in 1954 was \$3,503,000, and in 1955 they were valued at \$4,010,000. Most of these imports were from the United Kingdom but a considerable quantity also came from the Netherlands, West Germany, and Italy.

Concessions were also granted by the U. S. in the ad valorem rates on knitted wool underwear and infants' wool outerwear and hats, bonnets, caps, and etc. Tariffs on embroideries, laces, and other trimmings made of wool will also be cut.

Duties on carpets, carpeting, mats, rugs, etc. of wool will also be reduced over a three-year period. On most carpets the cut is from 25 to 21 percent. (There are no specific or compensatory tariffs on carpets, due to the fact that we produce little carpet wool.) On Chenille Axminster carpets the reduction is from 30 to 25½ percent.

Reductions were also made in both the specific and ad valorem rates on

a number of classes of rayon and other synthetic textiles.

The items mentioned above are of particular interest to wool growers. The entire list of commodities on which tariff concessions were made runs up into the hundreds. The total annual value of the imports on which rate reductions were granted is \$750 million. In return the 21 foreign countries taking part in the negotiations with the U. S. made reductions in their tariffs on commodities from the U. S. amounting to \$400 million annually.

Tariff adjustments by the U. S. were made under authority granted by the extension of the Trade Agreements Act last year. The act mainly permits total reductions of 15 percent over a three-year period. It is expected that there will be no other major tariff adjustments on the part of the United States if or until new legislation is enacted.

Editor's Note:

All imports of wool that have been advanced by any process of manufacture, carry a combined tariff rate—specific and ad valorem. The specific rate is on a cents-per-pound basis, and the ad valorem is a percentage rate assessed against the value of the product. The specific rate is sometimes referred to as a compensatory rate. It is to cover the raw wool content of the commodities. These specific rates were established on the ground that there would be no value in having duties on

raw wool if it could be imported free in the form of manufactured articles. They are levied for the protection of the wool growing industry. The ad valorem duties are for protection of the wool manufacturing industry.

The fact that specific rates were not cut in any of the woollen items at the recent Geneva conference is no doubt due to the fact that when the National Wool Act of 1954 was under consideration, commitment was made by the Administration to the representatives of the National Wool Growers Association that the duties on wool would be maintained at their current level. Also, the funds for making the incentive payments provided by the Wool Act come from 70 percent of the gross receipts from specific duties on wool, including those that are parts of combined rates. Keeping the specific rates on wool wearing apparel unchanged means that the source of funds for the wool program is not being whittled down.

It is unfortunate however, that it was deemed wise to cut any wool tariff rates, for any reductions are detrimental to the industry. On the other hand, there is cause for rejoicing that they were no greater.

Wool Handlers May

Bid on CCC Wools

WOOL handlers may now bid competitively on CCC wools in their custody under certain conditions. This announcement was made on June 1 by the Boston CSS Commodity Office.

Handlers may apply for authority to bid if the total CCC inventory of a particular grade and class is less than 60,000 pounds as shown by the latest catalogue. The handler's bid will be restricted to lots of less than 20,000 pounds. He is also required to keep these lots or samples of them on display for prospective buyers to examine for at least 21 days after the handler has received authority to bid on them. His bid will be considered along with all other bids.

This action was taken because there is a large number of small lots of certain grades and classes. As of March 31, 1956, the CCC wool inventory amounted to about 120 million pounds with 170 different grades and classes of shorn wool, pulled wool, and tops in the inventory. However, the wool in 100 of these grades and classes only totaled 1.5 million pounds or less than 1¼ percent of the entire inventory. It is considered very desirable to dispose of these small lots and in many cases the handlers having custody of them may be the best outlet.

MAY 15, 1956

Parity	Average Price
Wool	61.2c
Lamb	\$23.70
(1)	67 percent of parity
(2)	91 percent of parity

If You Haven't Received Yours, You Soon Will

WOOL INCENTIVE PAYMENTS BASED ON 42.8 CENT AVERAGE

INCENTIVE payments on the 1955 wool clip are at last on the way. Probably by the time you read this article, you will have received your payment. USDA announced on June 21 that County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation offices would begin making payments to producers shortly after July 1.

The payment will be 44.9 percent of the dollar returns each producer received from the sale of shorn wool in the 1955 marketing year. The payment rate on lambs to cover the pulled wool, will be 77 cents per hundredweight of live animals sold for slaughter.

Applications for payment were filed with CASC offices prior to April 30. The payments made will be only on wool and lambs and yearlings marketed between April 1, 1955 and March 31, 1956. To be eligible for payments, the wool must have been shorn after January 1, 1955 and the lambs and yearlings marketed for slaughter only.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture in its release explained the method of arriving at the incentive payments in the following manner:

The average price producers received for shorn wool marketed during the 1955 marketing year was 42.8 cents per pound as determined by the Agricultural Marketing Service on the basis of information reported by producers in their applications for payment under the program. The wool incentive payment rate of 44.9 percent is the amount needed to bring the average return per pound of shorn wool up to the incentive level of 62 cents per pound. To determine the wool incentive payment for individual producers, the rate of 44.9 percent is applied to the dollar return producers received for wool after paying marketing charges. This payment rate means that each producer will receive an incentive payment of \$44.90 for every \$100 received from the sale of shorn wool.

The lamb payment rate is determined on the basis of the average shorn wool incentive payment, the average weight of wool per hundred pounds of lamb, and the value of lamb wool in relation to shorn wool. The average weight of wool per hundred pounds of lamb is assumed to be five pounds for payment purposes. Because lamb wool is normally coarser in grade and short-

er in staple length than shorn wool, lamb wool value for payment purposes under the program has been set at 80 percent of shorn wool value. The lamb payment of 77 cents per hundredweight of live animal is five (average weight of wool per hundred pounds of lamb) times 15.4 cents which is 80 percent of the difference (19.2 cents) between the average price received for shorn wool and the incentive price of 62 cents. This payment is designed to prevent unusual shearing of lambs prior to slaughter.

The percentage method of payment on shorn wool is designed to offer the greatest incentive toward stimulating wool production under the authority of the National Wool Act of 1954. This method should encourage producers to improve the quality of their wool and obtain the best price that the market will permit because the higher the price the individual producer obtains for his wool in the open market, the greater his incentive payment.

Substantially the same program is being continued for 1956. The wool incentive price is being continued at 62 cents per pound, grease basis. Wool must be marketed between April 1, 1956 and March 31, 1957 to be eligible for payment under the 1956 operation. Applications for payment should be filed with County ASC offices not later than April 30, 1957.

The major change in the 1956 program deals with the method of making payments for lambs marketed with the wool on. Under the 1955 program, payments are being made only on animals marketed for slaughter. Under the program for 1956, each producer who owns lambs for 30 days or more and sells the lambs unshorn for any purpose will be eligible for a payment. The payments will be made on the weight or weight increase of the animals that occurs during each producer's ownership. Any shorn wool incentive payments made to producers who buy unshorn lambs and later shear them will be adjusted downward by the amount of the lamb payment previous owners were eligible to receive.

The payment rates for the 1956 program will be determined in mid-1957 after all producer returns from the 1956 clip have been filed.

The financial help wool growers are

now receiving through the incentive payment program is the outcome of a long hard battle by your National Wool Growers Association in 1954.

Adequate tariff protection was the foundation block on which the NWGA was organized. While sheepmen still hold to the conviction that tariff is the answer to their difficulties and a great effort was made by the NWGA to secure such protection, present defense policies of our Government rendered all attempts futile.

The present program, as its name implies, is set up to provide an "incentive" for wool growers to increase the annual domestic production of shorn wool, in the interest of national security, to 360 million pounds. With the self-help program of lamb and wool promotion which growers have instituted under the American Sheep Producers Council and the actual cash provided for improved and expanded operations, the industry has a greatly improved outlook. May the outlook become a reality.

AUSTRALIAN SHEARER MAY COMPETE HERE

Kevin Sarre, 22-year-old Australian shearing champion, hopes to compete for the world's shearing title at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago next December. If he is invited to compete, he will be the first Australian to take part at this famous show. Mr. Sarre has twice won the national title in Australia. In a recent demonstration he sheared a sheep to the judge's satisfaction in 91 seconds.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT FUNDS

An increase of 35 percent in funds for National Forest range revegetation and soil and moisture projects has been made available for the fiscal year 1956-57.

Appropriations for the next fiscal year and those for the year just ending are:

Fiscal Year	1957	1956
Range revegetation....	\$965,000	\$715,000
Soil and moisture work	600,000	350,000

For cooperative range improvements including artificial revegetation, construction and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of noxious weeds on forest lands, \$700,000 is provided again as was done for the fiscal year just ending. Funds for this cooperative improvement program come from the fees collected for livestock grazing.

The National Wool Grower

California's 96th Convention

DOMINIC Eyherabide of Bakersfield was elected president of the California Wool Growers Association at its 96th annual convention. The meetings were held in Davis, June 14 and 15.

Mr. Eyherabide succeeds Lloyd Avilla, of Red Bluff, California president since 1954. The new vice president of the California group is Lyle Cook of Cedarville.

A special dinner meeting on breed improvement the evening of June 13 was highlighted by the address of Dr. Clair E. Terrill, who heads the sheep, goat, and fiber section at USDA's research center in Beltsville, Maryland. Instead of the ram being half of the flock, research now shows that it is 80 to 90 percent of the flock, Dr. Terrell declared. Hence, the best way to improve a flock is through selection of sires whose traits have the most economic value.

A spirited lamb panel with W. Hugh Baber of Chico as chairman brought out some very concrete suggestions for improving the difficult lamb market situation that arises each year in California. Orderly marketing, development of new markets in low lamb consuming areas, meeting weight requirements, a more realistic formula for grading lambs, and more intensive educational and promotion work with small retailers were among the suggestions made.

A lamb and wool promotion panel was another important feature of the convention. J. Kenneth Sexton of Wil lows, who is head of the administration committee of the American Sheep Producers Council served as chairman.

Latest developments in feeding and other management practices were discussed by staff members of the College of Agriculture of the University of California at Davis.

The large convention attendance gathered at the fairgrounds at Dixon on the evening of the first day to enjoy a big lamb barbecue and dance. The affair was sponsored by the Solano County Wool Growers Association, Dixon Chamber of Commerce, and the City of Dixon.

The ladies attending the convention were feted at social events. A special conference also was arranged by Dr. Gladys Everson, head of the Department of Home Economics at Davis. It included visits to various sections of that department and talks on home problems.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions adopted by the California Wool Growers Association:

Commended California Range Association

for its efforts to provide additional herders; requested U. S. Senate to approve the House-passed bill, H. R. 6888, which would permit the importation of some 500 or more additional herders.

Urged deportation of so-called herders who swear that they wish to enter the U. S. for the purpose of herding sheep and shortly afterwards get work that is competitive with American labor.

Opposed U. S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation.

Asked that import quotas on raw and manufactured wool be established.

Opposed Customs Simplification Bill, H. R. 6040.

Opposed any change in present statutes concerning the importation of carpet wools. Asked that ad valorem duties on wool manufactures be increased to 45 percent.

Asked that present tariffs for lamb and mutton be maintained.

Asked that National Wool Growers Association be prepared to take any necessary action to prevent the invasion of the domestic market by New Zealand lamb.

GENERAL

Commended Secretary of Agriculture Benson for his leadership and work in behalf of the sheep industry.

Commended the Nation-wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture, and Labor on Import-Export Policy and the work of the National Livestock Tax Committee.

Expressed appreciation of the work of the National Wool Growers Association; commended its official publication THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.

Requested that the mid-year meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association be held at the time of the National Ram Sale to effect a savings in State Association expenses.

Set the time and place of the 97th annual CWGA convention as Stockton during the early part of August, 1957.

Thanked the University of California and all other groups who contributed to the success of the convention.

Commended University of California for the effective manner in which range research problems are being studied at Hopland Field Station.

Asked assessors to be guided by the earning power of farm land when assessing it for tax purposes.

Asked that Camp Beale lands not actually required for defense or other appropriate purposes be released.

Proposed vaccination of all dogs in counties where rabies is declared endemic.

Asked for county co-operation in better enforcement of dog ordinance.

Commended State Fish and Game Department, California State Department of Agriculture and U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service for accomplishments in predatory animal control.

LAMB

Asked for additional funds from American Sheep Producers Council for lamb promotion by State associations, with such funds to be apportioned according to the number of stock sheep, fed lambs, lamb slaughtered, consumed and per capita consumption in the individual States.

Favored promotion of lamb without regard as to whether it is spring lamb or fed lamb.

Recommended that lamb promotion be carried on throughout the year and not concentrated in early spring months.

Urged USDA to work out realistic and workable changes in lamb grades or to make changes wanted by the industry.

Asked the University of California to make palatability studies of lambs of all types; also to make a strenuous effort to develop methods to determine accurately the rate of finish of lambs as well as rate of gain.

Objected to proposed legislation governing method of livestock slaughter.

Commended California beef industry in undertaking a self-help program through legislation.

Opposed reduction in western dressed meat rates; reaffirmed action taken by National Wool Growers Association on other freight rate matters.

ANIMAL HEALTH

Requested research by University of California at Davis on South African formula using copper and cobalt salt to prevent deficiency diseases.

Asked for appointment of sheep disease specialist at University of California.

Commended Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, USDA for its work in controlling scabies; urged complete eradication of that disease.

Recommended that the Federal animal disease laboratory be located adjacent to University of California at Davis.

(Continued on page 25.)



Elected president of the California Wool Growers Association at its recent annual convention was Dominic Eyherabide, left. In the center is Immediate Past President Lloyd Avilla. The new vice president is Lyle Cook, right.

CAN RAM LAMBS BE USED IN BREEDING?



Ram lambs are raised under rugged conditions at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station in Dubois.

by EARL L. WIGGINS
United States Department of
Agriculture¹

THERE is considerable disagreement regarding the use of ram lambs in breeding. At one extreme there is the opinion that using ram lambs for breeding is a risky business and should not even be considered except in unusual circumstances. At the other extreme is the idea that a ram reaches his maximum reproductive potential as a lamb and then "goes downhill" the rest of his life. Somewhere in between these two extremes is the opinion that some lambs can be safely bred to a limited number of ewes but that only large, well-grown lambs should be used.

The U. S. Sheep Experiment Station has been investigating various aspects of this problem since 1936. Results of some of these investigations are presented in this paper.

The procedures which were followed during the period covered by this study were as follows: Pre-breeding semen examinations of all prospective breeding rams were started from two to three

weeks before the beginning of the breeding season. In the case of ram lambs, only the older, larger lambs were considered for use in breeding and consequently were the only ones whose semen was examined. The dates for the beginning of breeding each year did not vary more than a few days during the period covered by the study so the data presented are on ram lambs six to seven months old. During the breeding season which averaged from 30 to 35 days in length, ram lambs were allowed to run continuously with the ewes in panel pens or small pastures. They were fed hay and a moderate amount of grain.

With only a few exceptions, the data presented were obtained on lambs of the Rambouillet, Targhee and Columbia breeds.

Records are readily available on the pre-breeding tests of 195 ram lambs tested in the three years, 1950, 1951 and 1953. (No lambs were tested in 1952 because an outbreak of Vibriosis resulted in a small number of lambs being raised that year.)

Slightly more than half of these lambs refused to serve ewes under the conditions that prevailed during testing (table 1). Sixty of the 92 (65 percent) lambs from which semen was obtained were considered to have semen of acceptable quality. They had also demonstrated their ability and desire to

mate and were therefore considered to be good breeding risks. It is pointed out that practically all of the other lambs whose semen was examined could have been reasonably expected to settle some ewes but there was some doubt as to their ability to settle a satisfactory percentage of ewes in the pens in which they would have been used. The percentages of acceptable lambs were considerably higher in 1950 and 1951 than in 1953. Most of the lambs in 1953 were rejected for use in breeding because of low semen volume and low sperm concentration. This indicates that they had not reached the state of sexual maturity attained by lambs of similar ages in earlier years. No reason for this is apparent since the 1953 lambs were in good condition and appeared to be well developed.

A detailed study of the semen characteristics of ram lambs and older rams at this Station was made by Emik and Terrill. In comparison with older rams, lambs produced fewer ejaculates in a 30-minute trial and had a lower average value of semen per ejaculate. They did have semen with a slightly higher concentration of sperm but because of fewer ejaculates and less volume, ram lambs produced less sperm per trial than any other age group. It appeared that the motility of sperm from ram lambs was almost as high as for yearling and two-year-old rams and higher than for older rams.

In the 15-year period 1936 to 1950, inclusive, 135 ram lambs were used in breeding in pens ranging in size from five to more than 50 ewes. The average percentage of ewes lambing in these pens was 89.1 (table 2). This is only slightly below the average percentage of ewes lambing to the service of rams of all ages in the same period. Statistical tests show that the differences in fertility of rams of different ages were, in all probability, due merely to chance. Two ram lambs were of satisfactory fertility when bred to more than 40 ewes and the average fertility was also satisfactory for 24 other lambs bred in pens containing 30-39 ewes.

These results certainly indicate that some ram lambs are of satisfactory fertility at six to seven months of age. On the other hand, the data fail to support the idea that rams attain their maximum reproductive potential as lambs and then decline in fertility the rest of their lives.

These results indicate that a high percentage of ram lambs raised under range conditions may be expected to lack the desire and/or ability to mate at six or seven months of age. However, it is pointed out that the testing was done in close confinement and the lambs had not been handled before

¹U. S. Sheep Experiment Station and Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Dubois, Idaho, in cooperation with the University of Idaho.

Dr. Wiggins is now in charge of sheep investigations at the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama.

testing began. Perhaps if conditions had been more favorable or more time had been available for testing, a much higher proportion of them would have mated. Our records also show that some individual lambs have the desire to mate but have a very high proportion of unsuccessful attempts per successful copulation. This means that if ram lambs are to be used in breeding, it is essential to determine that they are capable of copulation. It would be somewhat hazardous to accept casual observations of mounting or marks on the rumps of the ewes (left by paint or "marking harness" crayons) as evidence that the lambs were serving ewes.

The data on semen characteristics indicated that sperm-motility and sperm-concentration were about the same in the semen of lambs and of older rams. However, the lambs were lower in semen volume and in the number of ejaculates produced in a 30-minute period. This could mean that ram lambs are lower in overall reproductive capacity than older rams and should be bred to fewer ewes in a breeding season. On the other hand, the data on actual breeding results with ram lambs indicate that selected ram lambs can be bred to at least 30 or more ewes without endangering fertility. Since the annual rate of genetic improvement in a flock depends partly on the length of the generation interval, it would appear that the judicious use of ram lambs would be a means of hastening improvement in a breeding program.

Table 1.
RESULTS OF PRE-BREEDING SEMEN EXAMINATIONS IN RAM LAMBS

Year*	No. of ram lambs tried			Lambs with Semen of Acceptable Quality		
	No.	%	No.	No.	%	
1950	61	30	49	31	26	81
1951	89	53	60	36	29	84
1953	45	20	44	25	5	20
All	195	103	53	92	60	65

*No lambs tested in 1952 because an outbreak of Vibrio occurred in the flock that year and a small number of lambs were raised.

Table 2.
COMPARISON OF THE FERTILITY OF RAM LAMBS WITH THE FERTILITY OF ALL RAMS USED FROM 1936 TO 1950 AT THE U. S. SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION

Age	Number of Ewes Bred per Ram							
	5-10		10-19		20-29		30-39	
	Ave. No.	Ave. %	Ave. No.	Ave. %	Ave. No.	Ave. %	Ave. No.	Ave. %
Lambs	2	94.0	22	92.8	85	87.5	24	90.6
Average	19	90.0	114	92.3	555	90.1	270	91.0
All Ages	19	90.0	114	92.3	555	90.1	270	91.0
Number of Ewes Bred per Ram								
Age	40-49		50-59		60-59		60-65	
	Ave. No.	Ave. %	Ave. No.	Ave. %	Ave. No.	Ave. %	Ave. No.	Ave. %
	rams preg.	rams preg.	rams preg.	rams preg.	rams preg.	rams preg.	rams preg.	rams preg.
Lambs	1	98.0	1	90.0	0	—	135	89.1
Average	100	92.1	42	89.3	9	88.0	1109	90.7
All Ages	100	92.1	42	89.3	9	88.0	1109	90.7

¹Percentage of ewes lambing of ewes present at lambing.

Higher 1956 Average

At Rambouillet Sale

FORTY-NINE buyers paid an average of \$89.90 for 238 rams at the 20th Annual Registered Rambouillet Ram Sale, June 16, at San Angelo, Texas. Last year 276 rams averaged \$87.19. The sale is sponsored by the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association.

Top-selling stud ram was consigned by Miles Pierce, Alpine, Texas, and sold to Edgar Davis, registered Rambouillet breeder of Abilene, Texas, for \$660-\$150 above last year's top price. Joe Maddox of Sweetwater, Texas, paid \$430 for another Pierce-bred ram, and Prentice H. Harris, Gladiola, New Mexico, paid \$410 for his choice out of an ABC pen, also consigned by Pierce. C. F. Morse, El Paso, Texas, paid \$125 each for a pen of six, also from Pierce, and Aaron Slater, Brackettville, Texas, paid \$110 each for a pen of five consigned by the Nielson Sheep Co., Ephraim, Utah.

Seventeen rams rated by a committee of registered breeders as stud quality rams averaged \$195.18; ten pens-of-three ABC rams (sold with the buyer privileged to take all or any part of the pen at the winning bid) averaged \$119.83.

Major buyers were: C. F. Morse, El Paso, Texas—56 head for \$3,602.50; Aaron Slater, Brackettville, Texas—28 head for \$2,300; Pablo & Jesus Ramirez, Rio Grande, Zacatecas, Mexico—18 head for \$1,795; Ted F. Dunham, Baton Rouge, Louisiana—22 head for \$1,675.

Most consignors generally agreed that in view of some of the worst range conditions in years, this year's sale was an exceptionally good one.

Fred A. Seaton Named Secretary of Interior



THE Senate on June 6 unanimously confirmed President Eisenhower's

nomination of Fred A. Seaton of Nebraska as Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Seaton succeeds Douglas McKay who resigned on April 15 to run against Senator Wayne Morris in the Oregon race for United States Senator.

Prior to his cabinet appointment, Mr. Seaton was a deputy assistant to President Eisenhower. His White House duties were largely in connection with interior and agricultural problems. Mr. Seaton is also a former Assistant Secretary of Defense where he had charge of press and public relations.

In December 1951 Mr. Seaton was appointed to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Kenneth S. Wherry. He did not seek election, but turned his attention to helping in the Eisenhower presidential campaign.

The new Interior Secretary also has very extensive newspaper, magazine, radio, and television interests in Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Colorado, and Wyoming. His *Western Farm Life*, published at Denver, has a wide circulation in the Western States.

Secretary Seaton, 46, is the youngest cabinet officer. He is said to be a long-range planner, with a broad understanding of conservation and a strong supporter of the Administration's water and power policies. Press comments on Mr. Seaton's appointment have been most favorable.

Intensified Campaign Aimed at Men's Styles

MEMBER organizations of the Men's Wear Inter-Industry Council, meeting in New York early in June, voted to intensify their nation-wide campaign to improve the American man's dress standards.

Recent efforts by the Council to make men more aware of the importance of good clothes and proper grooming have achieved widespread success, the members agreed, after hearing a report by Max F. Schmitt, president of the Wool Bureau, on 1956 activities.

Founded in 1952 under the Bureau's impetus, the Council currently syndicates a weekly men's wear column used by almost 200 daily newspapers and by fashion commentators on over 60 radio and television stations. In addition, the Council edits a semi-annual style news supplement on men's and boys' clothing which is used by over 900 newspapers.

Mr. Schmitt emphasized that the Council's promotion efforts are helping local retailers to sell more men's and boys' clothing by making consumers more keenly aware of the importance of smart clothing to business success.

For Lamb and Wool Promotion

ASPC ALLOTS BUDGET

ALLOCATIONS of \$600,000 to national consumer advertising, merchandising and promotion for wool and \$800,000 for continuance of regional promotions for lamb in some of the greater metropolitan areas of the U. S. have been approved by the Board of Directors of the American Sheep Producers Council for its first fiscal year beginning July 1, 1956.

The cities in which lamb promotions will be conducted include: Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco-Oakland, Portland and Seattle. In addition, a continuing advertising program is planned in the areas already having promotions such as Denver, Birmingham, Sacramento, Dallas and Ft. Worth.

Again these promotions will be on a pilot-test basis with the use of all media—in some instances attempting to test effectiveness of the various media. The USDA will assist through statistical surveys to help determine the value of advertising and promotion of lamb.

"The industry is beginning to learn a great deal about consumer attitudes toward lamb," explains J. M. (Casey) Jones, the Council's executive secretary, "but we have a long way to go, so every move that is made is for the purpose of gaining greater knowledge of the industry's problems and how to overcome them."

The Agricultural Marketing Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has released much valuable material such as "The Seasonal Market for Meat Animals," "Distribution of Lamb for Consumption in the U. S." and "Home-makers' Preferences for Selected Cuts of Lamb in Cleveland, Ohio."

"Statistical research is not all the industry is doing to find the answer to consumer acceptance of lamb," Jones revealed. "The National Wool Growers Association has authorized funds for a motivational (why people react the way they do) research project on lamb. It is being conducted by the Institute for Motivational Research, Inc., of Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y. Preliminary reports point to the fact that education at all levels—producer, packer, retailer and consumer—is the one greatest effort needed to encourage broader distribution of lamb."

The advertising and promotion of wool is on a national rather than regional basis. The advertising is being carried on largely through national magazines with broad circulation and is

being handled through the American Wool Council, Inc., Salt Lake City, and The Wool Bureau, Inc., New York City. This effort is in addition to the present advertising and promotion work of The Wool Bureau and Wool, Inc. Also, the American Sheep Producers Council is furnishing funds to put two wool merchandising people in the field to work with manufacturers, retailers and others.

Organization-wise the ASPC also announced early in June the appointment of three key personnel to head the various activities of ASPC. Gale D. Smith, Salt Lake City, was appointed by the Board as Director of the Lamb Promotion Department. Evadna Hammersley, Denver, will direct the work of the Lamb Consumer Service Division, and Richard D. Biglin, Chicago, will take over as Director of the Information Service Department. All three department heads will work out of the Council's headquarters office in Denver.

Report on Southwestern Sheep Ranching Given

JAMES R. GRAY, former economist with USDA's Agricultural Research Service at State College, New Mexico, recently completed a study of sheep ranching in the Southwest. He has summarized the results of his study on organization, costs, and returns in Agricultural Experiment Station Research Report No. 7, just released by New Mexico A&M College. Following are highlights of the summary:

The three major products of southwestern sheep ranches are lambs, wool, and sheep, in that order. Lambs constituted 37 percent of the total cash

receipts; wool, 35 percent; and sheep, 12 percent during the 15 years 1940-54.

The four major cash costs on sheep ranches during that period were feed, including grazing fees (29 percent); livestock purchases (21 percent); building and improvement expenditures (17 percent); and labor (13 percent).

When operating conditions were favorable, improved operated techniques pushed net ranch income to high levels. However, operating conditions were unfavorable in five of the 15 years, and very poor in an additional five years.

Sheep numbers per ranch dropped from 1,425 in 1940 to 1,105 in 1954.

Land area per ranch increased from 13 sections in 1940 to almost 20 sections in 1954.

Investment per ranch was high, particularly since 1946. Total investment exceeded \$100,000 since 1947, reached \$200,000 in 1952, but has declined since then.

Net ranch income per ranch exceeded \$3,000 in 12 of the 15 years, \$4,000 in 11 years, and \$5,000 in seven years. It exceeded \$9,000 in 1950 and \$10,000 in 1951.

Prices were favorable to southwestern sheep producers in two periods, 1941-42 and 1949-51. Prices were extremely unfavorable to sheep producers in 1945, 1952, and 1953. However, operating conditions were favorable in 1945, allowing net ranch income in 1945 to remain at a moderately high level.

Lamb crop percentages, as a result of unfavorable operating conditions, fell 2 percent from the 1940-44 period to the 1950-54 period.

Fleece weights increased 8 percent and lamb marketing weights, 5 percent.

More than 60 southwestern sheep ranchers cooperated in the study.

Single copies of Research Report No. 7 may be obtained from the county Extension Service office or by writing to the Department of Information, New Mexico A&M College, P. O. Box 757, State College.

—New Mexico News

IDaho Bred Rams Top California Shows

WHEN a Hampshire ram bred in Jerome County, Idaho, won the championship of the 1955 Grand National Exposition at the Cow Palace in San Francisco early in November, it was the second time during the year that this same Idaho breeding topped a major California sheep event.

J. W. Jamison, showing a yearling he purchased at the National Ram Sale from Poole's Magic Valley Hampshires of Jerome, Idaho, won the Hampshire ram championship at the Cow Palace show.

Jamison is an instructor in the staff of the Santa Rosa, California high school agricultural department.

Writing recently to Mr. and Mrs. Dee J. Poole, he stated:

"The ram I purchased from you won his class easily at the Cow Palace over a dozen other rams. Mr. Godfrey Priddy is talking of buying a half interest in him."

Previously in May, a son of a Poole-bred Hampshire had topped all breeds at the California Ram Sale when he sold for \$1,000.



REPORT: June Wool Market

Dull Tone Early; Late Month Prices Firm Up

PROBABLY we should never be optimistic about the wool market. No sooner had we shown what we believed were indications of a better tone to the market last month than trading both at Boston and producing areas slowed down.

"The slowing down was primarily due," the Daily News Record of June 5 said, "to the partial withdrawal from the market by the biggest buyers—the topmakers. They did this by reducing their buying limits, not by taking their buying from the field." The two reasons given by topmakers for this action were: their wool requirements had been filled for the present and most of the good wool had been picked up in the West and they did not want to buy the less desirable wools at current price levels.

That topmakers are becoming the most important element in the domestic wool market scene is apparent in all market reports. Because of this wool growers will watch with great interest the preliminary study that is being made this summer by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. They are looking into the effects of wool top futures transactions on the domestic cash market. They may also bring to light some reasons why the domestic market is so much lower than world markets.

Despite the withdrawal of topmakers early in the month, prices generally remained firm, and the final week of the month there was a decided upward jump in the wool futures market and a very decided improvement in the domestic shorn market. At the opening of the week, demand increased and prices advanced up to three cents a clean pound. Most of the activity was in territory wools. If business continued at the pace set the last week of June, it was believed the 1956 season so far as western wools are concerned would be over by the middle of July.

Back of this increased activity and upward move in prices may be the growing talk of short wool supplies later in the season. "Talk of scarcity of wool later in the year seems to be steamrolling," says the Commercial Bulletin of June 23. "Most traders were of the opinion that, with rapid consump-

tion of new domestic stocks to date and the unwillingness of mills to buy raw materials for inventory, come fall there will be a definite squeeze for wool, particularly for fine and half blood."

The Daily News Record of June 19 asserts: "There is no question in the minds of qualified trade sources that the supply situation could become acute in the fall providing the fabric demand maintains a normal pace."

The supply situation is, of course, clouded by labor troubles in Australia. Latest reports indicate there is no hope for immediate settlement of the shearers' strike which has spread to transportation workers and longshoremen.* Some of the auctions scheduled for June had to be canceled and it is expected there will be a considerable holdover of wools until the next series of auctions opens in August. Wool purchased then could not, of course, reach our shores until November. Increased demand for wools at the late June auctions pushed prices upward at Australian points.

There seems to be some confusion over the stocks of wool available. The Exchange Service Bureau maintains it is difficult to accept the Bureau of Census' report of available stocks on April 1 as entirely accurate. The Bureau of Census reported 146,400,000 clean pounds of apparel-class wool on hand April 1. Calculations by the Exchange Service Bureau make it 120,000,000 pounds.

As of June 1 the Exchange Service Bureau estimated that stocks of apparel

*The strike was settled on June 28.

FOREIGN WOOL BUYERS IN U. S.

There was an unconfirmed report late in June that an Italian buyer was purchasing Texas wools at increased prices. It was also stated that buyers from other foreign countries were looking over the Texas wools. Domestic prices in comparison with world values undoubtedly make our wools attractive at this time.

wools on hand in the United States amounted to 150,000,000 clean pounds as compared with 161,000,000 clean pounds the same date last year. This total does not include wools held in bond but it does include wools held for sale by the CCC.

The current rate of consumption is around 25,000,000 pounds of clean wool per month. If that rate continues, it can readily be seen that the tight supply period we have been talking about for some time past may become an actuality.

CALIFORNIA:

High price of the year in California—58 cents—was reported early in the month. It was paid for the A. T. Spencer clip of Romeldale wool. These purebred fleeces were reported to grade around 60's with a 40 percent shrink. At that time a few sales of 12-months' wools were noted at 43 cents. At the middle of the month trading was reported as slow. A number of clips, however, were sold in the Mendocino area and Sacramento Valley at 45 to 50 cents. From 42½ to 44½ cents was paid for 6,500 fleeces in the Modoc area.

COLORADO:

Little activity was reported. There were no transactions in the West Slope area but some, mostly small, clips were sold in the San Luis Valley. The price range was 38 to 42 cents. Around the middle of the month two cars of Colorado wool were sold at 45 cents per pound. Most growers are said to be reluctant to consign and are selling at the best price they can get.

IDAHO:

During a period extending from the last of May through the first half of June, probably close to a million pounds of wool was sold. The price range was wide, from 40 to 46 cents. The grading of some Idaho wool is being done at different points, including the Magic Valley Wool Warehouse at Twin Falls. These wools will be offered for sale later in the summer.

MONTANA:

The first week of June three lots of wool aggregating 4,000 fleeces sold at 48 cents. Some 5,000 fleeces brought 49½ cents. These wools were grown in the Malta area. At Augusta 48 cents was paid for 1,400 fleeces. Some 6,300 fleeces in the White Sulphur Springs section sold at \$1.27 clean f.o.b. Boston, less 2 cents commission. Another lot of 4,900 fleeces sold on the same basis at \$1.25 clean.

NEW MEXICO:

From Roswell comes the report that most of the wool has been sold and cleared from warehouses there. One clip of 3,000 fleeces sold about June 1 at 50 cents. It was believed that shearing was completed and wool shipped earlier than usual this season.

OREGON:

There was considerable activity in the Willamette Valley area early in the month, from 47 to 50 cents being paid at country points. These wools were said to be light shrinking and running to quarter and low quarter blood. Some 2,200 fleeces, mostly three-eighths and fine and light shrinking were purchased in the Heppner area at 47 cents. At Antelope 33,500 pounds of fine wool brought 41½ cents. A fine clip sold at Klamath Falls at 46 cents; a clip or two at Burns at 40 cents. The Baker wools all moved at 45 to 50 cents. A large crossbred clip sold in the eastern part of the State at 44 cents. A sale of 100,000 pounds of wool was reported at a price equivalent to 63 cents at Boston. This lot included quarter blood, low quarter, and braid wools.

Wet weather was reported delaying shearing in Oregon. It was believed that it would be July 1 before all the eastern Oregon clips would be shorn out.

SOUTH DAKOTA:

A June 20 report said that wool was being hauled several hundred miles to Belle Fourche, "supposed to be the highest market in the United States." Most buyers, however, were said to be establishing prices in relation to their idea of merit of individual clips. As a result there was an exceptionally wide range of prices. They varied all the way from 38 to 50 cents per pound. About 85 percent of the wool in the range area of the State had left producers' hands by that time.

In the farm sections of South Dakota, Minnesota, and Iowa shearing was drawing to a close at mid-month with fully 90 percent of the wool out of growers' hands. Prices in eastern South Dakota ranged from 38 to 42 cents; in Minnesota from 40 to 45 cents and at Iowa from 40 to 43 cents. Most of the wool bought by local dealers had been moved on east and there were very few large accumulations in dealers' hands.

TEXAS:

A big volume of trading in Texas wools got under way the last week of May. It was estimated that between three and four million pounds of 12- and 8-months' wools were sold. The price range was 26½ to 56 cents but mostly 40 to 50 cents. Clean prices on 12-

months' wool were figured between \$1.25 and \$1.30. On 8-months' estimates were from \$1.10 to \$1.20.

Highest prices of the season—58 to 62 cents—were paid at mid-month for around 200,000 pounds of graded cross-bred wools, described as very light shrinking and well packaged. Other sales reported at that time included 110,000 pounds at 40 to 48 cents; 60,000 pounds at 47 cents. As of June 17 it was estimated about 11½ million pounds of the 1956 clip remained unsold. Most of the clip has been sold on a core-test basis.

UTAH:

Shearing was completed a little earlier than usual this year in Utah for some reason and most of the wools were said to be out of producers' hands at the end of June. The only transactions

reported late in the month were along the Utah-Wyoming border at 38, 39 and 40 cents.

WASHINGTON:

There was little activity during the month, and at mid-month no clips were left at country points.

WYOMING:

A very choice clip of northern Wyoming wool sold at 50 cents early in the month. This clip was estimated to have a shrinkage of 51 to 52 percent. A Casper sale at 37 cents was reported early in the month and later 40½ cents took a good fine, well-grown clip with a rather light shrink at that point. In the eastern part of the State several clips were reported sold at prices ranging from 40 to 46 cents, depending on the quality of the wool.

DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON NOT INCLUDING C.C.C. SALES PRICES

Week Ending June 22, 1956

	CLEAN BASIS PRICES	%	GREASE EQUIVALENTS BASED UPON ARBITRARY SHRINKAGE PERCENTAGES (3)	%	%		
GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)							
Fine:							
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	\$1.28—1.32	56	\$.56— .58	59	\$.52— .54	64	\$.46— .48
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.20—1.25	55	.54— .56	60	.48— .50	65	.42— .44
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing...	1.10—1.15	56	.49— .51	61	.43— .45	66	.38— .39
One-half Blood:							
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.18—1.22	51	.58— .60	54	.54— .56	57	.51— .52
*Av. to Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.05—1.10	52	.50— .53	55	.47— .50	58	.44— .46
Three-eighths Blood:							
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.06—1.10	48	.55— .57	51	.52— .54	54	.49— .51
*Ave. French Combing.....	1.00—1.05	49	.51— .54	52	.48— .50	55	.45— .47
One-Quarter Blood:							
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple ..	1.02—1.06	46	.55— .57	48	.53— .55	50	.51— .53
*Ave. French Combing.....	.95—1.00	47	.50— .53	49	.49— .51	51	.47— .49
*Low Quarter Blood.....	.97—1.03	41	.57— .61	43	.55— .59	45	.53— .57
*Common & Braid.....	.95—1.01	40	.57— .61	42	.55— .59	44	.53— .57

ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS (1)

Fine:							
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.20—1.30	57	.52— .56	59	.49— .53	61	.47— .51
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.20—1.25	59	.49— .51	61	.47— .49	63	.44— .46
ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)							
Fine:							
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.35—1.40	54	.62— .64	58	.57— .59	62	.51— .53
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.30—1.35	55	.59— .61	59	.53— .55	63	.48— .50
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing...	1.20—1.25	57	.52— .54	61	.47— .49	65	.42— .44
*8 Months (1" and over).....	1.15—1.20	55	.52— .54	58	.48— .50	61	.45— .47
*Fall (%" and over).....	1.10—1.15	56	.49— .51	59	.45— .47	62	.42— .44

(1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.

(2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.

(3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. (Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.)

*Estimated price. No sale reported.

CCC Sales Continue At Steady Prices

APPROXIMATELY 36,938,000 pounds A of CCC stockpile wools had been sold from November, 1955 through June 21, 1956. Since our last report weekly sales have been as follows:

Sale Announcement Date	Pounds
May 31	369,000
June 7	769,000
June 14	523,000
June 21	875,000

While volume of weekly sales has not been as large as in previous periods, prices have been reported steady.

Bids were accepted on these wools the week of June 21 (other sales of that week were mainly scoured and pulled wools with some burry and seed lots):

Description	Quantity (Pounds)	Sales Price Range (clean basis) Sold (Before discounts, if any)
Graded Territory		
Fine-Staple and Gd. French...	60,000	\$1.3025
Fine-Average and Gd. Fr....	60,000	1.2525
½ Blood-Average and Gd. Fr....	4,788	1.10
½ Blood-Short Fr. and Clo.....	172,533*	.95 -1.0126
Original Bag Territory		
Fine-Average and Gd. French (25% 60's)	20,954	1.14
½ Blood-Gd. Fr. and Staple....	4,216	1.03
Original Bag Texas		
8 months best length.....	251,675*	1.051 -1.2035

*No more of this class now left in inventory.

How Does Foreign Aid Relate to Wool Market

ID you ever stop to think about the connection between foreign aid and the wool market?

This statement picked up in the March 16 issue of the Pastoral Review, world famous sheep paper of Australia and New Zealand, points up the connection:

The trade and industry displays which are now being held by France in Australian cities are definite reminders to us of the important part played by French manufacturers in the disposal of our wool clip. No one can reasonably claim that trade between two countries should be balanced to the pound, but on the other hand one-way traffic cannot be maintained indefinitely.

Since the war France has been helped very substantially by American dollar aid, and without this support she could not have held her imports at anything approaching the actual volume recorded. The French, who are realists, know that this help from the United States will not always be available and they are now attempting to put their "house" on a sounder foundation by increasing their exports, particularly to those countries with whom they have heavy adverse trade balances.

In 1954-55 Australia's total exports to France, the great bulk of which was wool, were valued at £64 million (\$143,360,000), but in exchange for this formidable busi-

ness we imported goods to the value of only £15 million (\$33,600,000). In that year we exported 559,595 bales to France, representing 14 percent of the total clip, and for 1955-56 it is possible that the volume will approach 700,000 bales. These figures surely prove the value of French competition at our sales and it is apparent that any sharp reduction in this support would almost certainly affect price levels. In our own interests, therefore, we should regard with sympathy the efforts of France to step up her exports to us.

Of course, it is gratifying to know that our foreign aid money is helping to make a good wool market for Australia—we only wish part of the benefits could be reflected in our domestic market. One also wonders how much of our foreign aid money is used in producing wool fabrics and garments at low costs that come into the U. S. to compete with, and depress the wool manufacturing business and in turn the wool growing industry.

New Secretary at Work For Colorado Group

ROBERT Field, new secretary of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, has been at his job now for over a month. Mr. Field resigned as a assistant county agricultural agent of Colorado's Routt County to accept his new position.

The new Colorado executive secretary graduated with a bachelor's degree in animal husbandry from Colorado A & M College in 1953. He succeeds Dale Gillan who resigned to take a position with the Garden National Bank, Garden City, Kansas.

Farm Safety Week Set

MORE work deaths occur in farming than in any other major industry! About 14,000 farm residents lose their lives in accidents each year, and 1,200,000 are seriously injured. Economic loss to the country from farm accidents is about \$1,500,000,000 as estimated by the National Safety Council.

These figures add up to one simple fact—practice safety at all times. In order to remind you of safe habits, the week of July 22 to 28 has been designated as National Farm Safety Week, by co-sponsors the National Safety Council and the USDA.

Remember—safety is everyone's job—every day of the year.

Ogden Lamb Auctions Start Successfully

AROUND six double decks of Idaho range spring lambs went through the first auction sale of the season at the Ogden (Utah) stockyards on Saturday, June 16. Choice and prime, sorted 92-96 pound lambs brought the top \$24.10 to \$24.50. Good and choice lambs ranged from \$22.66 to \$23.50 and utility from \$20 to \$20.90. There were a few utility cut-outs at \$18.90. Part decks of good and choice 77-84 pound spring feeder lambs ranged from \$18.10 and \$18.30. One load of choice and prime 95-pound lambs sold outside the auction ring to a slaughter buyer at \$25 with liberal freight benefits.

A second auction was held on Wednesday, June 20 and another on Saturday, the 23rd. At the latter date three doubles of choice and prime 96-106 pound Idaho ranch spring lambs brought \$21.10 to \$21.50. The top figure carried considerable freight benefit. One double weighing 98 pounds made \$20.70.

These auction sales will be held as often each week as consignments warrant. They are operated by John Clay and Company under the management of J. H. Spurlock.

"It looks to me," a financially disinterested but competent market observer reported following the first auction, "as if the auction method of selling lambs possibly has some promise. While the trend is toward the auction method in this particular part of the country, I do not know whether auctions will replace the private treaty method. The people connected with the auction are at least optimistic and hopeful that the number of lambs sold at auction will keep on increasing. They hope to have as many as four auctions weekly. If receipts warrant they will have even more, possibly one every day. This may prove possible since a number of Idaho sheepmen favor auctions over private treaty. In any event, everyone connected with the auction business is doing everything possible to make it work successfully."

John Clay and Company, who handled 70 percent of the lamb business at Ogden last year, were selected by the stockyard management to handle these auctions. They also have an entirely separate agency to handle their private treaty business.



Lamb royalty — the crown roast of Lamb as prepared by Chef Gerard.

A TRIPLE THREAT COMBINATION

A Hotel — A Chef — And Tasty LAMB

A fine hotel, an excellent chef and a superb meat—these are the factors leading to record breaking sales of lamb by Salt Lake City's Hotel Utah.

For nearly 20 years now, the Hotel Utah has featured varied lamb dishes on its menus daily. That's how long the hotel's famous Chef Gerard has been employed there.

"A more delicious meat than lamb doesn't exist," the German-born chef maintains. And traveling people claim that Chef Gerard prepares many of the best lamb dishes in the United States.

Salt Lake natives also clamor for lamb at the Hotel Utah. Every Tuesday now for some 20 years, lamb stew has been served at the hotel's Coffee Shop. "I prepare 150 lamb stews, and every week we run out," the chef told us.

A recent Tuesday luncheon menu clip-on read:

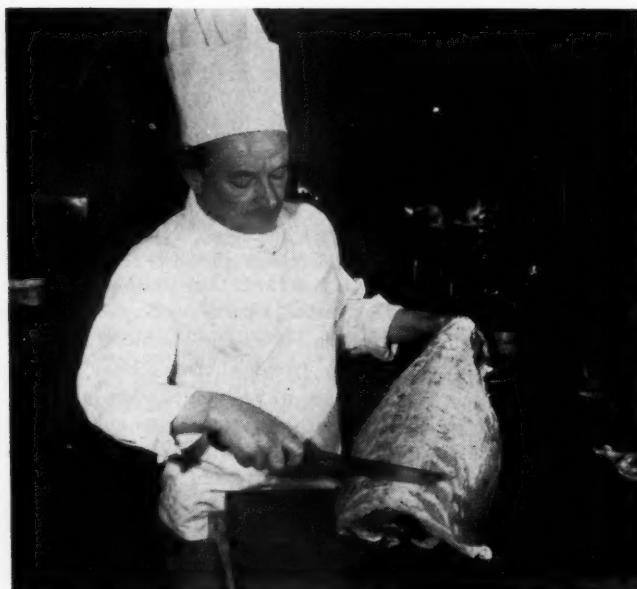
"Rocky Mountain Pot Luck Special—

Choice young spring lamb cooked with a flavor as satisfying as the whispering of the pines and served with fresh spring vegetables, new potatoes, corn bread, honey and beverage—\$1.00.

The Hotel Utah has three main dining rooms and also serves many clubs, conventions and banquets. "During wool growers' conventions," the chef stated, "we use around 175 lamb carcasses."

Normally the chef buys from 40 to 50 carcasses a week. Besides these carcasses he uses a great many lamb racks. We interviewed him on Tuesday and he had used 75 extra lamb racks already that week.

Chef Gerard knows that lamb is a profit-making meat. And it is liked and in steady demand by the Hotel Utah's guests and diners. "Lamb is no harder to prepare than any other meat," the chef told us. "And its distinctive flavor can't be topped."



Hotel Utah's Chef Gerard does much of his own butchering as can be seen above. He is cutting lamb chops and getting them ready for cooking.



The Chef has all of the finest facilities to work with in one of the cleanest kitchens in the nation. He is putting lamb chops in (above) for broiling.

From 45- to 50-pound lambs are used mostly by the hotel. Chef Gerard doesn't like to use bigger ones. "I buy straight choice lambs. We don't mind having a little extra fat. After all, that's what makes your meat."

Though the chef is noted for all types of lamb dishes—and mainly his lamb stew—his favorite lamb dish is braised lamb steaks. "By cutting two inch thick lamb steaks from the neck of the carcass you get the sweetest cut of meat possible. This is my favorite," the chef told us in his European accent.

Prior to coming to Utah, Chef Gerard worked in some of the world's finest hosteries across Europe. Asked about his experience, the chef said, "I got my best cooking training aboard an ocean cruiser where I worked three years."

The chef has seen all the top-flight hotels in the world, and says that nowhere does the lamb excel that produced right here in Utah.

Chef Gerard is especially proud of the fact that he is the only chef in the United States who is an honorary member of the Future Farmers of America. He won this honor for his continual high-bidding on prize fat stock at stock shows and sales. "I may not always buy the top-priced stock for the hotel, but when I'm at a sale, other buyers know they're going to have to pay a top price to get it."

At the outset of the biggest lamb promotion program in history, lamb producers should continually aim toward educating and helping chefs in preparing and selling lambs so that there will be many such lamb boosters as Chef Gerard and the Hotel Utah—for the inevitable betterment of the industry.

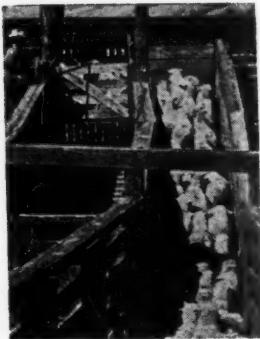


The Chef personally checks preparation of the lamb stew for which he is famous. Above he is shown dishing up a serving of lamb stew.



Many hotels serve lamb only as an "extra-special-occasion" dish. But not the Hotel Utah. They serve it daily—both for that special dinner and for the everyday

"regular" meal. Caught at a luncheon featuring lamb atop the hotel's beautiful Starlite Gardens were pretty Joan Willes and Reginald Brown.



Report: JUNE LAMB MARKET

Radical Price Changes Seen During Month

STARTING the month at a very strong \$30, June choice and prime slaughter lamb prices fell steadily down the price ladder to hit a \$20 low on the 21st of the month, and then move upward again to \$24 the final week.

Practically every imaginable price between \$20 and \$30 was paid for top-quality spring slaughter lambs during the month. Prices fell to June lows on the 21st and 25th. As the month closed, renewed market strength was prevalent and higher prices were being paid.

Even though June receipts at the 12 main terminal markets were as small as for any month since August, continued severe pressure on wholesale dressed lamb prices was hailed as the main bearish factor in the trade. This in turn was said to be a result of the curtailed demand for meats caused by the hot, humid weather over most of the eastern half of the country.

It's hard to give a median price for any type of slaughter lambs sold during June, since prices were so very radical. Choice and prime offerings sold from \$20 (low at Omaha) to \$30 (high at Chicago). Prices for these lambs strengthened to \$23 to \$24 at month's end.

Good and choice slaughter lambs sold in a \$17 to \$28 price range, closing the month at from \$20 to \$23.

On the last trading day of the month, wholesale carcass prices at New York strengthened up to \$4 higher to reach above \$50, after having dropped to a \$46 low. Top June price for choice and prime dressed carcasses was \$64 paid at the opening of the month.

Good and choice dressed New York carcasses sold at from \$40 to \$62 during the month.

June slaughter ewe prices dropped further from May's lows. Good and choice slaughter ewes sold from \$3.50 to \$6. Cull and utility slaughter ewes sold from \$2 to \$5.25. High ewe prices were paid at Denver.

Feeder lamb prices were considerably affected by the sharp June slaughter lamb price break. Good and choice feeder lambs sold from \$12.50 to \$21.50, the high at Omaha and the low at Fort Worth. Most sales for these lambs were between \$17 and \$19.

COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING COLORADO

No feeder lamb contracts were reported in Colorado after the sharp mid-June declines on slaughter lambs.

Earlier in the month a large volume of Wyoming feeder lambs had been

contracted for fall delivery at \$16 to \$17 with ewe lambs to \$18 and \$18.25.

CALIFORNIA

With packers obtaining fresh supplies of slaughter spring lambs from deliveries on previous contracts or from the increased supply at auction and terminal markets, there were no direct country transactions reported in late June in California.

In the Sacramento Valley, early in the month, at least 10 loads of choice 100-pound shorn spring lambs with number one pelts sold off clover at \$24 for delivery a week later, with a few loads carrying number two pelts sorted off at \$23.

IDAHO

In the Arco area several loads of mostly choice spring lambs sold early in the month at \$25 to \$25.50 for immediate delivery. Some contracted at \$20 for July 5 to 15 delivery and about 10,000 contracted at \$19 for late July and August delivery with all lambs over 60 pounds included.

Three loads of choice 103-pound slaughter spring lambs sold in the Nampa, Idaho area later in the month at \$22.50.

WASHINGTON

Country transactions on slaughter spring lambs were limited to truck lots

during June. At midmonth some good to mostly choice Washington and Willamette Valley, Oregon lambs moved at \$23 to \$23.50 delivered to plant basis.

Earlier in the month some 800 Washington slaughter spring lambs were contracted for the end of June delivery at \$21.75, delivered to plant.

Several sizable truck lots of choice and prime 80- to 85-pound Washington range spring lambs from the Goldendale area sold on the Portland market early in month at \$24 to \$25.

MONTANA

Sheep trading became very quiet after the sharp price break at major terminals. Previous to that time 7,500 head of mixed lambs in the White Sulphur Springs area sold at \$18 for September 1 to October 1 delivery, guaranteed 90 percent blackfaced and not to average over 80 pounds, weighed after overnight stand, on eastern account.

In the same area 4,000 head of mixed Hampshire lambs sold at \$17.65 and 1,000 head at \$17.60.

In the first week of June 2,400 head of blackfaced yearling ewes sold at Three Forks and 1,700 head in the Browning area out of the wool for July delivery at \$21.50 per head; also 1,000 mixed lambs for September 1 to 10 delivery at \$21 per head. In the Shields River area 1,000 mixed lambs sold for September 1 to 10 delivery at \$18.25 for ewe lambs and \$16 for wether lambs, buyer specifying 55-pound minimum.

In the Capitol, Montana area 600 yearling ewes sold at \$18 out of the wool and 600 ewes with lambs at side brought \$17.50 per pair, out of the wool and \$5 per head for the extra lambs.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Around 2,800 whitefaced lambs sold in the Belle Fourche area at the middle of the month for August 10 delivery at 17 cents per pound.

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1956	1955
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Five Months.....	5,900,000	5,955,000
Week Ended	June 23	June 25
Slaughter at Major Centers	224,961	228,893
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Spring):		
Choice and Prime	\$23.10	\$24.05
Good and Choice	21.50	22.90
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime 45-55 pounds	47.30	48.70
Choice, 45-55 pounds	47.30	48.70

Federally Inspected Slaughter—May

	1956	1955
Cattle	1,646,000	1,560,000
Calves	606,000	588,000
Hogs	4,815,000	4,164,000
Sheep and Lambs	1,063,000	1,228,000

ALLEGED PSYA VIOLATORS

USDA Names Commission Firms

SEVERAL dealers and a number of livestock commission companies operating at the Union Stockyards, Chicago, have been named respondents in orders of inquiry issued recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for alleged violations of the Packers and Stockyards Act in connection with the buying and selling of sheep.

Action was taken by the Department in four orders of inquiry, docketed as follows:

P. & S. Docket No. 2212—David J. Smith, dealer, and these marketing agencies: Baker, Heyne & Company, Charles E. Harding Company, Hatch Livestock Commission Company, Holloway & Ogren, Kuenster Brothers, Schroeder Livestock Commission Company, Stafford-Rinderle, Swiney Brothers, Walter Brothers, Inc., William Gentleman & Sons, Quinn Commission Company, and Stevens & Davis & National Livestock Commission Company.

P. & S. Docket No. 2215—Edward C. Sullivan, dealer, and the Chicago Producers Commission Association.

P. & S. Docket No. 2216—William Sullivan, an individual; William Sullivan, Tomas E. Sullivan, and William Sullivan, Jr., doing business as W. J. Sullivan, dealers, and these marketing agencies: Desmond Sheep Commission Company, H. D. Copeland & Company, Swanson, Gilmore & Castenholz, and Walters & Dunbar, Inc.

P. & S. Docket No. 2217—H. J. O'Brien, an individual; H. J. O'Brien and T. J. Lynch, partners, doing business as H. J. O'Brien, dealers, and these marketing agencies: Corkery, Boegner Livestock Commission Company, Filler, Wilson & Company, Ingwerson & Compton, Lawler Brothers & Kane, McCausland, Hoag & Vaughn, Miller, White & Woods, and Peters, Turnbull & Company.

The Department's orders, covering periods from 1951 through 1955, allege that both the respondent dealers and the commission firms engaged in "unfair and unjustly discriminatory practices, restrictive of competition," in the purchase and sale of sheep at the stockyards "in violation of the Packers and Stockyards Act." The Commission firms also were charged with having "failed to render reasonable stockyard services," in violation of the Act.

In each of the inquiry orders the dealers named are charged with having an arrangement or understanding with sheep salesmen for the respective respondent market agencies (commission firms) through which they obtained a large portion of the sheep they handled on a dealer basis from the commission firms instead of purchasing such sheep in open competition at the stockyard.

The respondent market agencies are alleged to have sold large numbers of sheep consigned to them for sale on a commission basis to the respective dealers in accordance with an arrangement or understanding—instead of selling such sheep or offering them for sale in open competition at the stockyard.

The commission firms also were alleged to have permitted the respective respondent dealers to perform certain market agency services such as driving sheep to scales for

weighing and the handling of consignments prior to weighing.

Unless the allegations contained in the orders are admitted or satisfactorily explained in writing within 20 days from receipt of the orders by the respondents, the cases will be set for oral hearing in conformity with the Packers and Stockyards Act.

The Packers and Stockyards Act, a Federal statute administered by the Livestock Division of the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, places responsibility for regulating livestock marketing and the meat packing industries with the Secretary of Agriculture. A primary objective of the Act is to assure livestock producers of open, competitive markets, free of unfair trade practices.

—USDA

Senate Meat Industry Investigation Begins

A N investigation of the meat industry got under way the last week in June before a Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee of which Senator J. C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming is chairman.

E. F. Forbes, president of the Western States Meat Packers Association, was one of the principal witnesses to testify in the opening of the hearing. He asserted, according to the Wall Street Journal report of June 25, that a few big meat packers dominate the industry and limit competition. The greatest control by meat packers, Mr. Forbes is reported as contending, lies in the sheep and lamb market. Swift and Company and Armour and Company, he stated, slaughtered about 58 percent of all sheep killed last year. "This provides such a control of the industry and an ability to raise or lower market prices as to absolutely destroy any competing independent lamb packer," he asserted.

Mr. Forbes also made the charge that profits provided from businesses unrelated to meat production give the largest packers an unfair competitive advantage over smaller packers.

Unless Congress takes action to stop further mergers and acquisitions by the national packing companies, the concentration of economic power in the meat industry will continue to grow, Mr. Forbes said. He also charged that the large meat packers are conducting a well-organized plan to eliminate the Federal meat grading service.

Safeway Stores, Inc. was also charged by Mr. Forbes as fixing wholesale meat prices among West Coast food chains

through its system of bidding. Mr. Forbes, however, did not claim any evidence of collusion between Safeway and the other chain stores. The size of Safeway makes it possible for them to keep meat bids down and the chain stores follow suit, Mr. Forbes asserted.

The large meat packers, chain stores, and Government agencies are to be heard by the Committee at later hearings. Meantime, Mr. Forbes' testimony has been branded as "fantastic" by a spokesman for the American Meat Institute. He asserted that a monopoly in the packing industry would be impossible because there are 4,000 plants scattered over the country buying livestock and selling meat every day.

50 YEARS OF SERVICE

This year marks the golden anniversary of the Federal meat inspection service. For 50 years this agency, with full cooperation of packers and processors, has guarded the Nation's meat supply—in the public interest.

For half a century, the round purple stamp on federally inspected meat has assured homemakers that the meat comes from healthy animals and is clean and wholesome. The same assurance in print is on the label of federally inspected canned meats and other meat products, including nowadays the latest in frozen meat patties, meat pies, and TV dinners.

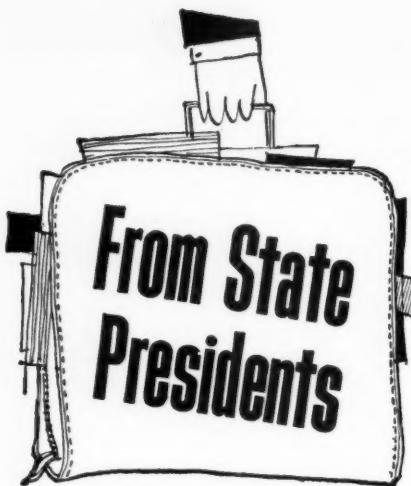
On June 30, 1906, Congress enacted the law requiring Government supervision over cleanliness and wholesomeness of meat that is marketed in interstate and foreign commerce.

—Agricultural Research Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture



Ten of the very top SUFFOLK rams from this good flock will be chosen for our National Ram Sale consignment in Ogden, August 16 and 17. You will find these rams built for service on the ranges of the West — capable of siring hearty, profitable lambs.

EARL ARMACOST
CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO



DRY WEATHER HURTS RANGE CONDITIONS IN MONTANA

WE here in Montana are having extremely hot and dry weather with a few showers along the mountains. If it continues, the grass will stop growing and dry up. In many parts of the State, water holes are drying up and livestock will have to be moved. We are still looking forward to some good soaking rains before the end of June.

Shearing is well started in Montana and is making fast progress with the dry weather. Sales of wool and sheep have been continuing. Wool prices have ranged from \$1.27 for 6300 head in the south central part of the State (clean price f.o.b. Boston) and another clip of 4900 in the same area sold for \$1.25 f.o.b. Boston. There has been a lot more wool moved from 48 to 49½ cents. Two-thirds of the wool or more has been sold at this writing (June 18).

There have been a number of sheep sales recently. In the southern part of the State 2400 head of blackface yearling ewes were sold at \$21.50 per head, out of the wool, for July delivery. In the northern area 1700 head of black-face yearling ewes also moved at \$21.50 a head, out of the wool, for July delivery. There have been a number of other sales with prices ranging from \$20 to \$22.50.

We of the Montana Wool Growers Association will be looking forward to seeing a number of you at the Executive Committee meeting of the National Wool Growers Association and the meeting of the American Wool Council in Helena, Montana, July 17 and 18.

**Gerald Hughes, President
Montana Wool Growers Association**



Robert W. Lockett
Arizona



Lloyd Avilla
California



Chester Price
Colorado



Andrew D. Little
Idaho



Gerald Hughes
Montana



Tony Smith
Nevada



Julian Arrien
Oregon



Henry Wahlfeldt
South Dakota



J. B. McCord
Texas



Don Clyde
Utah



George K. Hislop
Washington



Leonard Hay
Wyoming

SHEEPME SHOULD SUPPORT DISEASE RESEARCH WORK

ON January 15 of this year a meeting was called in Salt Lake City to consider the possibilities of establishing a Western Regional Animal Disease Research Laboratory for the purpose of conducting research on diseases common to livestock in the western range States.

Here recently both Houses of Congress have indicated the advisability of such a project but desire that it be located other than in Beltsville, Maryland.

The Department of Agriculture is recommending that a sub-committee from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be appointed, plus five men from outside of Congress—one from the veterinary profession, one from a land-grant college and three from the livestock and poultry industries. This committee, as I understand, will recommend to Congress a site, preferably adjacent to some land-grant college.

Before this article is published a site is likely to have been selected, but at any rate sheepmen should fully support this program.

What will this mean to the sheep industry? We know that present facilities for disease research are limited and those units functioning are overburdened with work. Each year millions of dollars are lost to sheep growers from various diseases. It seems to me that there are tremendous

strides yet to be made in the study of sheep diseases.

What part the disease research laboratory will play in the sheep industry will greatly depend on the measure of support the sheep industry itself can give towards its successful development and growth.

**—Julian Arrien, President
Oregon Wool Growers Association**

GRASS ROOTS PROMOTION NEEDS ASPC SUPPORT

THE California Wool Growers Association for the past 30 years or more has taken the lead in lamb promotion and during this period has established contacts with newspapers, radio, T.V., home economists, packers and retailers, all essentially important to a sustained promotion program.

Many of our members give freely of their time and often at their own expense and have had the complete support of the Farm Advisors and Home Advisors of the University of California Agricultural Extension Service in educating the consuming public on eating lamb.

As a result, per capita consumption of lambs in California is 12.3 pounds, exceeded only by Massachusetts at 12.4 pounds, and immediately followed by New York at 11.5 pounds. This compares with a national average of 4.5 pounds per capita.

This grass roots promotion is a most important function of any lamb promotion work, and has been carried on

with great expense to the sheepmen of California through special funds they have made available to their Association. The consequences are that California has maintained one of the top lamb markets in the Nation and is the mecca for some million or so fat and feeder lambs shipped in from out-of-State.

The table following gives a comparison between lamb consumption in California and the States shipping the most lambs into the State. It must be remembered that some of these lambs have been shipped in as replacements and in the case of ewe lambs they may either eventually go to slaughter or as replacements.

State	Pounds Per Capita	1955 Shipments to California
Idaho	1.9	343,000
Utah	9.3	260,000
Oregon	3.5	172,000
Nevada	5.3	132,000
Colorado	4.4	67,000
Wyoming	2.5	61,000
Montana	2.0	55,000
Arizona	4.7	27,000

The avenues for carrying out this work have been opened up and kept open through constant contact by the California Wool Growers Association.

Since the activation of Section 708 of the Wool Act of 1954 and the formation of the American Sheep Producers Council to administer and carry out a substantial nation-wide promotion campaign on lamb and wool, there have been no funds made available to the Association to keep these contacts alive and continue promotion at the grass roots level.

It is impossible for the ASPC to know and maintain these local contacts. It would be too costly for them to set up local organizations to carry on the work. It is also imperative that the ASPC use the utmost diligence in laying out programs within a State, where the State organization has been active in lamb promotion, in order not to alienate those who have been cooperating in previous promotion work.

The importance of the work through the State association cannot be minimized. Available funds are rapidly being dissipated and this work will stop unless more funds are made available.

The California Wool Growers Association, meeting in their 96th Annual Convention June 14-15, voted to instruct the area director of the American Sheep Producers Council to seek additional funds from the ASPC to carry on the work through State associations in those instances where the work has already been under way for a number of years, and that such funds be apportioned according to the number of stock

sheep, fed lambs, lambs slaughtered, consumed and per capita consumption in the individual States.

This being my last report as president of the California Wool Growers Association, I would like to point out the need for a mass movement of sheepmen to the support of their State and National organizations. We must be strongly organized if the industry is to survive and prosper.

—Lloyd Avilla, President
California Wool Growers Association

Supreme Court Upholds ICC Decision on Ogden Gateway

THE United States Supreme Court, June 11, 1956 upheld the 1953 order of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Ogden gateway case. The vote was seven to two.

The ICC's order of January 12, 1953 requires that joint through rates must be established by the Union Pacific Railroad on livestock, fresh fruits and vegetables, dried beans, frozen poultry, frozen foods, butter and eggs, in carloads, moving on the U. P. from points in the Northwest through Ogden, Utah and over the Denver and Rio Grande to eastern destinations.

The order also requires that such rates be set on shipments of granite and marble monuments, in carloads, moving from Vermont and Georgia to the Northwest over the D. and R. G.

The Supreme Court's decision closes a case that started in August, 1949. At that time the D. & R. G. filed a formal complaint with the ICC charging that the U. P. had agreements with other connecting lines under which goods could be moved to and from the Northwest at joint through rates while goods carried by the D. & R. G. to and from that area had to pay higher combination rates.

Effective dates for the commission's order in the case were postponed from time to time due to appeals taken by both railroads to the courts. The U. P. went to the District Court of Omaha, which finally affirmed the commission's order but refused to enforce it. The District Court of Colorado to whom the D. & R. G. appealed held that greater relief could have been given to the D. & R. G. by the commission.

Based on these two decisions the case was carried to the Supreme Court.

Although the National Wool Growers Association has gone on record as favoring open gateways, it did not intervene in this procedure due to different points of view held by its members residing in areas covered by the Union Pacific, and Denver and Rio Grande railroads.

Eleventh Annual

NORTHERN COLORADO HAMPSHIRE SHEEP SHOW AND SALE

FAIRGROUNDS — GREELEY, COLO.

Monday, July 23, 1956 — 1 p.m.

Registered Ewes and Rams. Selected consignments from outstanding western breeders. Stud prospects; commercial rams; selected females.

For further information write
Allyn H. Tedman, Jr., Route 3, Fort Collins, Colo.

MT. HAGGIN

For Over 50 Years
Breeders of Great
Sheep

Available this Fall:

Replacement ewes or groups for foundation flocks.

Available in all ages.

Available in all three breeds which we raise for replacement ewe sales.

Breeding rams for sale at all times.

TARGHEES

COLUMBIAS

HAMPSHIRES

MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.

H. E. Furgeson, D. V. M.,
Manager
ANACONDA, MONTANA

AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1956

Here Are Some Facts of Interest

HERE are some interesting facts about the Agricultural Act of 1956 which became Public Law 540 on May 28.

Textile Quota Provision

The President may seek agreements with foreign governments limiting imports of any agricultural product or product-manufactured from it, or **textiles or textile products** whenever he determines such action is appropriate.

The act specifically states that this provision does not affect the authority given under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Section 22 gives the President power to increase duties or fix quotas on any price-supported article, when a U. S. Tariff Commission investigation shows that imports of that commodity are making the price-support program ineffective.

A quota on cotton imports established in 1939 is expanded.

Production on Government Lands

The leasing of farm lands owned by the Federal Government for the production of price-supported crops **in surplus supply** is prohibited in so far as practicable.

Surplus Disposal Administrator

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to appoint an agricultural disposal administrator at not to exceed \$15,000 per year.

Increased Industrial Crop Use

A bi-partisan Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products is to be set up. It will be composed of five members to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Secretary. No more than three of the members may be of the same political party.

The Commission will make its recommendations to Congress not later than June 15, 1957. Up to \$150,000 may be appropriated for the work of this Commission.

Parity Revision

Parity on basic crops will be frozen during 1957. The Secretary is required to make a thorough study of the best methods of improving the parity formula and to present specific recommendations to Congress no later than January 31, 1957.

tame hay, alfalfa, and crops which do not require annual tillage). The acreage must be in addition to that normally devoted to protective crops or allowed to lie idle.

The producers will receive a fee and in addition the Department of Agriculture will pay part of the conservation costs.

A national conservation goal will be determined by the Secretary no later than February 1 of each year. In the distribution of this goal, consideration will be given by the Secretary to the respective needs of the various States and regions for conservation benefits.

Local, county, and State committees of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service will administer these programs. They will have forms and full information on the terms and conditions of the programs.

Penalties for Grazing or Harvesting

The producer must not harvest any crop or graze the acreage reserve land unless the Secretary, upon certification by the Governor of the State in which the land lies, determines that grazing is necessary to alleviate damage, hardship and suffering caused by severe drought, flood, or other natural disaster, and consents to such grazing.

On conservation reserve areas the producer may not harvest any crops except timber and wildlife, or other natural products which do not increase supplies of feed for domestic animals. He also must agree not to graze any of the acreage prior to January 1, 1959 or a later date if such is provided in the contract, except in the case of severe drought, floods, etc. Here, too, the Governor must certify that such use is necessary.

In both types of reserve programs, terminations of contracts with forfeiture of all rights to payments or grants under the contract may follow where violation is of a substantial nature. However, the law provides for court review of the contract termination if the producer so elects.

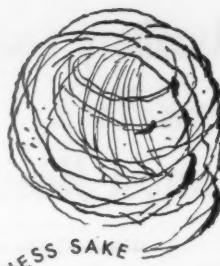
Where the violation does not warrant contract termination, some of the benefits will be forfeited as determined by the Secretary.

Where the producer knowingly and willfully grazes or harvests any crop from any acreage in violation of the contract, he is subject to civil penalty equal to 50 percent of the benefits payable during the year in which the violation occurs. This will be in addition to the amounts required to be forfeited or refunded.

Contracts may be terminated by mutual agreement.



EAT LAMB • WEAR WOOL • FOR HEALTH, BEAUTY AND GOODNESS SAKE



Colorado Group Sends Out Contest Blanks

MRS. Nick Theos, Meeker, Colorado, who is State publicity chairman for the Colorado Auxiliary, sent out a release late in May announcing the 10th annual Make It Yourself With Wool contest. Calling attention to the \$40,000 to be awarded in prizes, and the two all-expense trips to the fashion capitals of Europe, Mrs. Theos asked that all girls interested in entering the contest contact State Director, Mrs. Raymond D. Farmer, 605 7th Avenue, Durango, Colorado.

Oregon Sets Up 17 Contest Districts

MISS Mary North of the Wool Bureau has visited Oregon twice recently in the interest of the Make It Yourself With Wool contest. Under the direction of Mrs. Alvin Hartley, State Auxiliary President and Mrs. Marion Krebs, State Contest Director, 17 districts have been set up. Each district will hold a contest and style review and the winners will come to the Portland Wool Growers' convention to compete in November.

Two New Auxiliaries Formed in Washington

TWO new auxiliaries have been formed since the first of the year in Washington State. One of the groups in the Quincy Moses Lake area of the Columbia River Basin had 20 members at the organization meeting. Mrs. Laura Longmire, formerly of Yakima, was elected president. The other group was more recently formed in the Ellensburg-Kittitas area. Mrs. J. W. Mearns, State Wool Contest Director, has been

working with them, formulating plans for the area contests which will be held prior to November 11, the State convention date.

The following have been named as district sewing supervisors of the Make It Yourself With Wool Contest: Mrs. H. M. Solberg, Deer Park; Mrs. J. W. Harris, Vancouver; Mrs. J. S. Popness, Tracyton; Mrs. D. Forrest Fuller, Moses Lake; Mrs. Harold Sorenson, Enumclaw; Mrs. H. L. Mescher, Goldendale; Mrs. B. F. Montague, Sunnyside; Mrs. W. A. Roberts, Yakima; Mrs. Mel Mathis, Pullman; Mrs. Phil Kern, Ellensburg, and Mrs. Emmett Smith, Omak.

Due to their excellent work, our contest director, Mrs. J. W. Mearns and our past president, Mrs. J. W. Hans received an all expense-paid trip to New York with the compliments of the Wool Bureau. We wish to thank the Wool Bureau for this wonderful, educational trip for our two members.

—Mrs. S. A. Fernandez, Reporter



WOOLY LAMBS, shepherded by Little Bo-Peep and Little Boy Blue, opened the exhibit of fall wool fabrics at the national Sewing Fashion Festival in New York's Coliseum. The week-long festival is the first national show to be devoted to home sewing. Wool exhibit, staged by the Wool Bureau, included display of 50 trend-setting all-wool fabrics produced by leading U. S. mills for the coming season, plus a flock of young lambs, appearing as newest producers of nature's Wonder Fiber.

Sewing Experts Choose All-Wool

THE Nation's outstanding sewing experts, competing as regional champions from 33 areas, made all-wool fabrics their solid choice in the \$45,000 Singer "Sew-Off." The four winners of top prizes made their entries from wool.

The competition was the highlight of the first annual Sewing Fashion Festival, held in New York's newly opened Coliseum.

Mrs. J. Floreine Doss of Portland, Oregon, was acclaimed winner of the \$25,000 grand prize for an ensemble of a gray and white worsted jersey sheath and gray wool flannel coat. Her entry, made in a glassed-in sewing room before thousands of visitors to the festival, was made for New York fashion model Terry Farrell.

Second-prize winner was Mrs. Joseph G. Smith of Virginia Beach, Virginia, whose entry, made for fashion model Win Ellis, was a black wool sheath with red velvet overskirt. A black wool jacket converts the evening sheath to a day-time dress-and-jacket ensemble.

Mrs. Simone Taylor of Valley Stream, Long Island, winner of third prize, won her award for a light green dress of all-wool worsted. Her entry was for model Judi Tamir.

Mrs. Kathe Thomas of Toronto, Ontario, the fourth prize winner, made a gold wool flannel sheath to capture her award.

Given their choice of fabrics, over half of the finalists chose wool.

WOOL EXHIBIT

MEMBERS of the Women's Auxiliary of Hagerman and Gooding, Idaho held a silver tea and an exhibit of articles made of wool yarn June 14, at the IOOF Hall in Hagerman.

The public was invited to bring handmade articles such as sweaters, stoles, afghans, needlepoint, or any other knitted or crocheted articles made of wool yarn to the exhibit.

Auxiliary Leaders Tour New York Contest Headquarters

by MRS. EARL S. WRIGHT
President, National Wool Growers
Auxiliary

AS I stepped from the elevator at 16 West 46th Street in New York City, the first sight to greet me was an impressive array of photographs—all of "His Majesty, the Sheep." Glancing around the reception room I immediately noticed the 100 percent gray wool gabardine couches, the latest "wool news" publications on the table for visitors to read, one of the most recent national advertisements framed in a light-box—and even the shade on the lamp is all wool of course!

Of especial interest to me was the "conference" room where staff meetings of department heads are held, where the Board of Directors meet, and where all important Wool Bureau events take place. In this room, as everywhere else in the Bureau, wool is the keynote. The lovely maroon carpeting, striped drapes, gabardine chairs, and even the gray flannel bulletin boards—all wool!!!

But on with my visit.

It was very enlightening and enjoyable to visit the Wool Bureau, Inc., for a week recently and view, first hand, the workings of this organization day by day. I feel that you, too, might like to know a little about the capable people who guide its activities.

Mr. Max F. Schmitt, president of the Bureau, in his friendly, very efficient manner, made us most welcome. With his broad knowledge of the problems faced by the wool industry, we should feel most fortunate indeed to know he heads the efficient staff at the Bureau. **Secretary and Treasurer:** Mr. Felix J. Colangelo, the very competent secretary-treasurer, has spent a lifetime in the wool textile industry. His responsibilities are many. A complete knowledge of each department's activities and their needs makes him invaluable as administrator of the funds and "assistant to the president."

Press Relations: Mr. Edward Zimmerman is director of Press Relations. His job is channeling news of the organization's activities to the press and wool trade. His excellent writing ability, together with interesting photographs, make his articles appealing and attractive to the public. He is always pleasant and efficient, and his easy manner with the contestants at National Finals has always been appreciated.



SOME OF THE ENTRIES in the 1956 "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest were reviewed by contest leaders when they visited New York. Mrs. Earl W. Wright (center) of Dubois, Idaho, national contest director, meets with Max F. Schmitt, president of the Bureau. With them are Mrs. J. W. Hans of Sunnyside, former president of the Washington Wool Growers Auxiliary, and Mrs. J. W. Mearns of Yakima, State contest director. Miss Mary North is Bureau contest director.

Science and Technology: Dr. Gerald Laxer, director of Science and Technology, is the Bureau's expert on all technical questions pertaining to wool facts. He is constantly searching for new uses of wool, and his assistance is appreciated not only by all departments of the Wool Bureau but by segments of the industry all over the Nation.

Economics and Statistics: It was a pleasure to meet Miss Ruth Jackendoff, director of Economics and Statistics. She analyzes information on the wool markets of the world and keeps the industry informed on price trends—an expert on the economics of wool.

Production: Mr. Shaun Banigan assists all departments in their problems on art, advertising, printing and displays. Shaun is the very congenial and efficient, and most important, production director.

Women's Wear:

Promotion—Miss Toni Robin, director of Women's Wear Promotion, was not in the office during our stay in New York. However, we did enjoy our visit with her retail representative, Miss Joan Hull. The activities of this department include preparation of national advertising, sales promotion and sales training. Miss Hull's very efficient and thorough explanation of these functions brought home to us the realization that each project undertaken is designed to tie in with, and support, the consumer advertising campaign of wool.

Publicity—Miss Betty Tanner, director of Women's News Services, was not in the office for us to discuss her program with her during our visit in New

York. However, we had the pleasure of greeting her for a few minutes upon our arrival, renewing an acquaintanceship of several years ago.

Men's Wear:

Promotion—Mr. Larry Maloney, director of Men's Wear Promotion, was most interesting in his description of the eye-catching national advertisements of all wool wearing apparel featured by the Bureau. His enthusiasm and zest for "Wonder Fiber Wool" adds a "certain something" to this advertising in men's wear. Mr. John Beckley, the field representative in Men's Wear Promotion, is ever alert and mindful of the uses for wool in men's wear. Among his varied activities are contacts with newspapers and special television shows. He carries the men's wear promotion and advertising story to his personal contacts in retail stores throughout the United States.

Publicity—Mr. Philip Rutledge, in his publicity for men's wear, is very adept in articles on the values of all wool in men's clothing. His ability to put before the public the reasons for wearing wool give his articles a real zip.

Education: Miss Thelma Thompson heads this important department. Through her efforts, educators throughout the country are kept constantly abreast of the latest in wool information.

Library: The library, with its charming and efficient staff, was a real inspiration. It is maintained, not only for the Bureau's staff, but the public as well. Its shelves of books, periodicals, pamphlets and films are a real source

of information. The clippings on our "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest and all other advertising show the value and magnitude of these programs. Mrs. Lorraine Spinelli and Mrs. Rita Volk are "in charge" of this vital function. **Mailing Department:** The mailing department with Mr. Henry J. Miller and Mr. William J. Siegrist is certainly worthy of comment and congratulations. They have a very effective and up-to-date mailing system which assures prompt service.

And lastly—

The Home Sewing Department: Miss Mary North, director of Home Sewing, and sewing consultant of the Wool Bureau, with her charming personality, has indeed been a source of help and inspiration to all the workers and contestants in the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. Her time, talents, advice and help is always at our service. She is devoted to her work, loves the contest, and has given to us, happily and unselfishly, her support and loyalty in the pioneering of our contest to its present status—endeearing her to thousands of contestants and workers. It is really a pleasure to work with her.

Miss Kathleen Durkin, Mrs. Kay Carrelli and Mrs. Carol Nieby, all put "heart and soul" into assisting her—three very fine young ladies whom we can be proud are associated with our program.

In Ending, I would surely be remiss if I did not thank the secretaries and assistants of the staff. May I pay tribute to them for their fine work in every department.

Use Home Grown Wool For Making Things

LIKE to use home-grown wool at home to make a comforter, hooked rug, pressing ham, or handicraft item?

A new Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station circular tells how to get started—by washing grease wool at home. It outlines easy steps in picking over and degreasing shorn wool for home dyeing and carding.

The booklet suggests types of wool needed for various projects in a section on "Selection of Wool." It then covers "Preparation of Wool for Scouring," "Scouring Procedure," "Drying and Storage," and "Carding Wool for Batts."

The pamphlet is experiment station Circular 63, "Washing Shorn Wool," by Robert H. Burns, Lawrence C. Parker, and Alexander Johnston—all Wool Department staff members at the University of Wyoming.

—Department of Agricultural Information
University of Wyoming

CALIFORNIA CONVENTION

(Continued from page 9.)

PUBLIC LAND

Urged careful investigation by Bureau of Land Management of all applications for desert and homestead entries to determine whether land has a higher use than grazing.

Favored keeping present status of Title III lands; in the event Congress holds sale of these lands necessary, favored H. R. 5088 and asked that hearings be held in States where such lands are located.

Asked that Congress provide BLM with sufficient funds to encourage attendance of Advisory Board members at official meetings by reimbursing them for their expenses.

Reaffirmed necessity of stabilization of grazing privileges on U. S. forest lands.

Opposed withdrawal of public lands carrying grazing privileges; asked that hearings be held in States affected by proposed withdrawals and that change in use of these lands be carefully investigated.

Requested research for development of new and improved varieties of range forage.

Approved S. 3444 which provides for a Federal and State Commission to examine problems of Federal land ownership.

Requested that Section 125 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, which prohibits production of surplus agricultural commodities

on Federal lands be stricken from the act as it jeopardizes use of Taylor grazing and Forest Service lands for grazing.

Asked State Division of Forestry to undertake a program that will acquaint the general public with objectives of brush range improvement program, including use of fire in controlled burns.

WOOL

Commended Department of Agriculture, Frank ImMasche, the California Stabilization and Conservation Committee and county offices for efficient handling of wool incentive program.

Endorsed H. R. 9987 which provides for general fiber identification but opposed H. R. 11085 which would emasculate benefits under the Wool Products Labeling Act.

Recommended that USDA push research to develop a branding fluid that will scour quickly and completely and yet have durability.

Commended USDA for its wool research work and for its sound policy in selling CCC wool accumulations.

Requested investigation by USDA of operation of wool futures market to determine whether it has a detrimental effect on the cash market.

Asked that all blankets be included under provisions of the Flammable Act.

Lamb Dish of the Month



LAMB BALL KABOBS

Picnic Menu

Lamb Ball Kabobs
Potato Chips
Baked Beans
Iced Tea
Buttercrust Rolls
Butter or Margarine
Raspberry Sundaes

Lamb Ball Kabobs

1½ pounds ground lamb
¼ cup fine bread crumbs
2 tablespoons grated onion
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon pepper
¾ teaspoon marjoram

2 tomatoes, quartered

8 small pickles

2 tablespoons melted butter or margarine

Combine ground lamb, bread crumbs, grated onion, salt, pepper and marjoram. Shape mixture into 12 balls. Thread each metal skewer with one tomato wedge, lamb ball, pickle, lamb ball and tomato wedge. Brush tomatoes and pickles with melted butter or margarine. Cook the lamb kabobs in your broiler or outside over glowing coals. Kabobs should be 2 to 3 inches from the heat. Broil the kabobs on one side for about 5 to 8 minutes, turn, brush with butter and broil on the second side until brown, about 4 to 5 minutes. 4 servings.

(Department of Home Economics, National Live Stock and Meat Board)

Offerings that are tops in lamb production — Suffolks



When you're producing fat lambs, they must be hearty and thrive well on range conditions. We breed to keep strong, big bucks available to you.

Our consignment to the National:

**2 Single Stud Rams
5 Registered Rams
10 Range Rams**

Look them over—

You'll like what you see!

**ALLEN JENKINS
NEWTON, UTAH**



for Superior Lambs

SUFFOLKS

Yes sir, Suffolks are the answer to that profit-making problem. We raise big, growthy rams that will produce the money-making lambs you like.

LOOK OVER BOTH HOWLAND CONSIGNMENTS TO THE NATIONAL RAM SALE.

**Mrs. Chas. Howland & Son
and
Lawson Howland
CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO**

SUFFOLKS

Lambs grading Choice and Prime are sired by superior Suffolk rams. See my consignment of husky, range-raised Suffolks at the National:

**• 1 STUD • 5 REGISTERED
• 5 RANGE**

**ROY C. BLAKLEY
CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO**

this month's QUIZ

DO YOU HAVE A GRAZING PROBLEM?



We depend entirely on Taylor Grazing District lands for our winter range and on the National Forest partly for our summer range. In recent years we have suffered a 50 percent reduction in permitted numbers on the Taylor grazing lands and a 20 percent reduction in sheep numbers on the National Forest.

I feel these reductions have been made in good faith by those who regulate the use of our Federal range. But I also feel they have been geared to the drought cycle we have been passing through and do not represent the actual carrying capacity under normal conditions.

I think a more realistic appraisal of this range problem would come from better observation of conditions during average years.

—A. J. Anderson
Fairview, Utah

We have taken some cuts on our forest permits this year. The reason given is overstocking, but sometimes this is hard to see.

All the hullabaloo, political warfare and bureaucratic endeavors in Washington as to the plight of the poor farmer and stockman is just steam!

While they talk of appropriating millions to help the hard-pressed boys stay in business, at the same time their own bureaus are wielding the ax and forcing liquidation more rapidly than the price-cost squeeze by continually withdrawing grazing privileges from public ranges.

The question is not whether this is right or wrong, but letting them keep their permits does look like one of the cheaper ways the Government could help the permittees at the present time.

While a business might weather either a cut or low prices, one at a time, when they all come together, it

takes a good operator to meet them successfully.

In some instances, reductions in numbers may be necessary, both for the benefit of the permittee and the range. It would seem, however, that a Government that is so all-fired interested in helping the poor farmers as ours seems to be, would go all out and call off its dogs for a short while in slashing permits, or until the business gets up and going again.

Most stockmen know and the Government bureaus should know that it takes just as much time and expense to run five or six hundred head of sheep as it does two or three times that many on a grazing permit and the returns are nowhere near the same.

About the only alternatives for the small operator are private ownership (more cost and expense in these times of rising prices) of all range, or liquidation. Privileges afforded by Federal range, under present policies, will ultimately fall into the hands of a few monopolies—the only ones that can afford to operate them successfully.

—J. Cleon Anderson
Fairview, Utah

Yes, a serious one: The Bureau of Land Management is cutting down too heavily on the smaller sheep owners' permits. The men that have damaged the ranges the most are not being hurt. Their cuts seem to be only paper cuts; they go right along running the same number of sheep. Cuts that are being proposed in our districts run as much as 85 percent to the smaller sheep raiser.

And the tactics being used on private grazing landowners are terrible and are setting a pattern for the diversion of thousands of acres of private lands from the tax rolls back to Federal ownership, where they pay very little to keep our country going.

There is no object in owning grazing

lands and paying heavy taxes if the Federal Government is going to control every move you make on your own property by reducing grazing permits and diverting such lands to whatever they see fit to do.

Most of the good grazing land throughout Idaho is under taxation and all the BLM has is some shale and rocky lands that are far away from water. Their lands would not be equal in value to 10 percent of the private lands that have all the creeks and good grazing. These lands were filed on by homesteaders and are now in the hands of livestockmen. The BLM charges the same for their lands. This is going to lay the pattern to reduce livestock in numbers on privately owned lands. Landowners are planning to trade a lot of their lands for obsolete lands to get from under heavy taxes, if the BLM starts reducing as they have said they would.

—W. N. Head
Bellevue, Idaho

Intermountain Junior Stock Show Awards

MORE than 360 boys and girls, all members of Future Farmers of America and 4-H Clubs from Idaho, Nevada, and Utah, brought around 900 head of livestock to this year's Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show. It was the 20th annual recurrence of the show held at North Salt Lake on June 6 and 7. Master Stockman awards were given as follows:

Blue Ribbon Lambs: Steven Porritt, Tremonton; Mark Stevens, Logan; Robert Jensen, Garland; Gail Skidmore, Delta; Rodney Parks, Nephi; Vance Mortenson, Ephraim; Marion and Bruce Hyde, Brigham City, and Gary Pace, Coalville, all in Utah.

Star Prime Cattle: Stuart Johnson, Aurora, Utah; Dale Dorius, Fayette, Utah; Sidney Ann Gibbs, Grace, Idaho; Lynn Winterton, Kamas, Utah; Sondra Jurey, Ely, Nevada; and Vickie Lu Jensen, Montpelier, Idaho.

Blue Ribbon Hogs: Jack Thompson, Mary Ellen Anderson and Nyle J. Hansen, all Ephraim; Jim Dorgatti, Hyrum; Grace Warnick, Hinckley; Gary Kendrick, Providence; Jay Rydalch, Tooele; Ferron Leavitt, Santa Clara, and Brent Christensen, Mayfield, all in Utah.

Janet Anderson of Fielding, Utah, made the top sale at the auction, \$641.40 for a 1069-pound steer she raised. For her prize Hereford, Vickie Lu Jensen, 8, of Montpelier, Idaho received \$468. Other prime cattle sold about 40 cents a pound liveweight.

Blue ribbon lambs brought \$1.10 per pound in pen lots. Nine Utah

Future Farmers of America shared in the proceeds from ten fat lambs. Patricia Winget of Monroe, Utah got \$42.80 for her Hampshire ewe. On other single lamb sales prices ranged down from 40 cents a pound.

A 229-pound Poland China hog brought \$82.44 to Jack Thomas of

Ephraim, Utah. Blue ribbon hogs sold at 36 cents a pound in pen lots. Other single sales of prime hogs ranged down from that figure.

Secretary James A. Hooper of the Utah Wool Growers Association is president of the Intermountain Junior Fat Show.



Registered Rambouillet

Big, heavy-fleeced smooth rams, like those pictured on the left are the type we continually raise. These rams are ready to give you profit-making service when you buy them.

*Inspect my consignments
at the National and other
leading sales. They have—*

• LONG STAPLE, FINE WOOL

• RUGGED HEAVY-BONED BODIES

— Also a Fine Selection For Sale at the Ranch —

CLIFFORD OLSEN

WRITE BOX 141 — EPHRAIM, UTAH — PHONE ATwater 3-4242

RUGGED RANGE RAISED RAMS

We are consigning Suffolk - Hampshire and Rambouillet - Lincoln crossbred yearling rams to the National Sale at Ogden. These rams have grazed in the hills since spring and are strong and serviceable. Born in April, 1955, run in large herd in high mountains as lambs and accustomed to range herding. In recent years our range flocks have sheared in excess of 13 pounds and produced 96 to 100 pound. May lambs at four to four and one-half months of age. Our old biddies weigh 155 to 160 pounds. This production comes from rams of the same breeding we are consigning to the National Sale. Have been raising rams for fifty years.

WE INVITE YOUR INSPECTION.

COVEY - BAGLEY - DAYTON

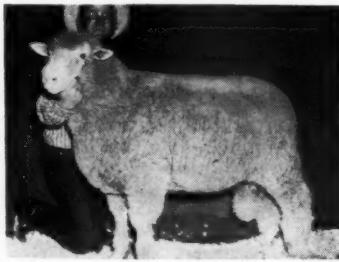
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SPORTSWEAR
LOUNGING ROBES
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Portland 4, Oregon



THE RECORD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Another TOP consignment of COLUMBIAS is headed for the National, August 16 and 17. We topped all three divisions of the Columbia sale at the 1955 National, including the top-selling Columbia stud, shown above.

R.J. "Bob" SHOWN

MONTE VISTA, COLORADO

Around the Range Country

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. The statements about range pasture conditions are taken from the U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending June 18, 1956.

PASTURES

In the Pacific Northwest rains of the past week were especially beneficial for pastures, with most livestock now on summer ranges. Just east of the Continental Divide the hot and dry weather with considerable wind depleted the topsoil moisture and caused further pasture deterioration. Grazing lands are very short and dry in the Far Southwest and over much of the Great Plains. Scattered showers, with some moderate to heavy amounts over the northern and central Plains near the weekend, may help the situation somewhat.

Improvement was noted in Oklahoma, although much more rain is needed there, and pastures in eastern Kansas are furnishing satisfactory grazing.

In Texas feed-crop prospects are deteriorated as the drought intensified and spread. Range and pasture growth was slowed by the hot, drying winds on the High Plains and grass is dry and short in most areas of the State, except the upper Gulf Coast. Rains were helpful in Missouri, but more moisture is needed for growth of pastures. Hay and feed crops were greatly benefited by rains in Arkansas and elsewhere in the middle Gulf area. Pastures and hay are suffering the major drought damage in South Carolina, and rain is badly needed in central and southern Florida. Although moisture is badly needed in the middle Atlantic area, pastures in Kentucky are generally in good condition; in northern and central Virginia, however, they are declining rapidly and increased supplemental feeding of livestock is necessary. Northward over the Lakes region and the Northeast the pasture condition is greatly improved, although some areas in Western New York and parts of New England are beginning to need rain.

ARIZONA

Above-normal temperatures first three days, falling below normal at midweek, rising to normal at close. Week dry, except widely scattered showers in mountains of central and east. Ranges continue very dry over most counties; supplementary feeding and watering of livestock necessary.

CALIFORNIA

Scattered, light to moderate showers in north and Sierras; no measurable rain elsewhere. Temperatures averaged near to below normal, except above normal on south coast. Weather generally beneficial for all crops and activities. Although showers slowed alfalfa and grain haycutting in eastern Shasta County, unlimited field activity in Sacramento Valley.

Napa, Napa County
June 15, 1956

How about urging all sheepmen to use "Eat Lamb" stamps on their correspondence, etc.? We have been using a very colorful stamp. It has a big white question mark on a red background and says: "Want Food Value? Want Flavor? Want Satisfaction? EAT LAMB."

June thus far has been a good month—good weather and good range. Our sheep go on stubblefields the first of July. Feed there will be good.

We had over a 100 percent lamb crop. The past several weeks, fat lambs have averaged 24 cents daily at stockyards and auctions. The average on feeders has been 20 cents.

I was offered 51 cents for 12-months' wool. About 90 percent of it is from crossbred ewes and 10 percent from Suffolks. I also got a bid of 43 cents for lambs' wool. Since I got 60 cents for the same type of wool last year, I consigned my clip to the Haber Company to be sold on a clean basis in Boston. The wool is light-shrinking and good.

Most all of the wool here has been sold at 15 to 20 percent below last year's prices. It seems to me the Government is very slow in coming through with the wool incentive payments on the 1955 clip.

—Ernest A. Peters

Santa Rosa, Sonoma County
June 20, 1956

Approximately 50 percent of the 1956 wool clip has been sold, with prices generally lower. In recent transactions from 40 to 50 cents has been paid. My wool went to Cal-Wool Marketing Association; have received 45 cents per pound advance thus far.

The lamb crop was about the same this year as last. Around \$23 and \$24 has been paid for fat lambs, and for feeders, \$16 to \$20. I sold my ewe lambs (Corriedales) at 26 cents per pound. A few crossbred yearling ewes have been sold recently at \$24.

I am a Corriedale breeder and wish

For Best Results
STANCO SALT

to say that prices for our rams have been pretty low the past three years. I am a consignor to the California Ram Sale.

Weather and feed conditions have been fair during the first part of June. They are better, I believe than a year ago.

—R. O. Phelps

COLORADO

Hot, dry, and windy. A few scattered showers in Lincoln and Cheyenne Counties and a few light showers elsewhere. Hot, dry winds have depleted remaining moisture; conditions becoming critical for farmers and stockmen; many selling basic herds as pastures and stock water diminish. Strong, gusty wind Thursday night and Friday did considerable damage to powerlines, trees, and soil. A few fields of winter wheat ripening, spring grains stooling and heading.

Golden, Jefferson County
June 13, 1956

Drought is our big problem. This makes the fifth year. Range feed is only fair. With temperatures from 92 to 97, grazing cannot last long. Our sheep go on the summer range the first of July and prospects for feed are good there.

We had a good lambing; 140 lambs per 100 ewes. A few January lambs sold recently at \$28 to \$28.75, which is awfully good. We are offering 100 yearling ewes at \$25, with no takers as yet.

Most of the wool here has been consigned. I estimate that less than 10 percent has been sold.

—Ernest Ramstetter

Montrose, Montrose County
June 18, 1956

About half of the wool clip here has been sold at about 10 cents a pound less than a year ago. The other half of the clip is under consignment.

Our lamb crop is about 10 percent below that of 1955. I have not heard of any sales or contracts. There have been recent sales of yearling ewes at around \$21 and \$22. Most of the yearlings are bought outside and shipped in.

While range feed has made good growth, due to warm weather this month, it is getting dry now. Summer range feed should be good if we get some rains before too long. Our sheep move to the National Forest between the 10th and 15th of July.

—Chester Price

IDAHO

Warmer than preceding week and generally sunny until Thursday when cold front swept across State, accompanied and followed by widespread showers. Rainfall heavy in north, mostly light elsewhere. All crops doing well. Showers hampered haying in north and parts of southwest.

WPH

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One of our top flight Suffolk rams of the 1955 season.



Champion Ram, 1954 Chicago International, purchased at \$1500 and used in our stud flock of Hampshires.

25 Head of good Hampshire yearling rams for sale at the ranch.

WALTER P. HUBBARD

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JUNCTION CITY, OREGON

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Allred's PRACTICAL GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT	\$ 5.00
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Ensminger's SHEEP HUSBANDRY	4.00
Hopkin's WOOL AS AN APPAREL FIBER	.50
Hultz & Hill's RANGE SHEEP AND WOOL	4.75
Kammade's SHEEP SCIENCE	6.50
Klemme's AN AMERICAN GRAZIER GOES ABROAD	2.50
Morrison's FEEDS AND FEEDING	7.00
Newson's SHEEP DISEASES	7.00
Rice, Andrews & Warwick's BREEDING BETTER LIVESTOCK	6.50
Sampson's RANGE MANAGEMENT	7.50
Saunders' WESTERN STOCK RANCHING	5.00
Seiden's LIVESTOCK HEALTH ENCYCLOPEDIA	7.50
Stoddart & Smith's RANGE MANAGEMENT	3.50
Wentworth & Towne's SHEPHERD'S EMPIRE	10.00
Wentworth's AMERICA'S SHEEP TRAILS	

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Salt Lake City 1, Utah



JULY						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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1957

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SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

National Association Events

July 17-18: Meetings of NWGA Executive Committee and AWC Council of Directors, Helena, Montana.
AUGUST 16-17: NATIONAL RAM SALE, OGDEN, UTAH.

January 21-24, 1957: 92nd annual meeting, NWGA, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Conventions and Meetings

July 10: Arizona Wool Growers' Convention, Flagstaff, Arizona.
July 24-26: Colorado Wool Growers' Convention, Steamboat Springs, Colorado.
November 8-10: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.
November 10: California Association's Board of Directors' Meeting, San Francisco.
November 11-13: Idaho Wool Growers' Convention, Pocatello, Idaho.
November 11-13: Washington Wool Growers' Convention, Yakima, Washington.
November 14-16: National Lamb Feeders' Convention, St. Joseph, Missouri.
November 23-24: Western South Dakota Sheep Growers' Convention, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.
November 27-29: Wyoming Wool Growers' Convention, Buffalo, Wyoming.
December 3-5: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention, San Angelo, Texas.
January 7-9, 1957: American National Cattlemen's Convention, Phoenix, Arizona.
JANUARY 21-24, 1957: NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION, LAS VEGAS, NEVADA.

Sales

July 23: Northern Colorado Hampshire Sheep Sale, Greeley, Colorado.

August 1: Idaho State Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho.

August 2-3: New Mexico Ram Sale, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

August 3-4: Nevada Ram Sale, Ely, Nevada.

August 7-8: Washington Ram Show and Sale, Yakima, Washington.

August 13: Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton, Oregon.

AUGUST 16-17: NATIONAL RAM SALE, OGDEN, UTAH.

September 13: Salt Lake Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.

September 15: Idaho Range Ram Sale, Pocatello, Idaho.

September 18-19: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming.

September 20: Montana Ram Sale, Miles City, Montana.

September 25: Vernal Ram Sale, Vernal, Utah.

September 26: Idaho Purebred Breeders' Sale, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

September 27: U. S. Sheep Experiment Station Sale, Dubois, Idaho.

October 11: Utah State Ram Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.

Shows

September 6-8: Utah State Suffolk Sheep Show, Nephi, Utah.

October 20-27: Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon.

October 20-27: American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Missouri.

October 26-27: Columbia Sheep Show and Sale, Kenton, Ohio.

November 2-11: Grand National Livestock Exposition, Cow Palace, San Francisco.

November 16-21: Golden Spike Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

January 11-19, 1957: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

IDAHO

Bellevue, Blaine County

June 13, 1956

We had some serious losses this spring from coyotes in the Picabo area. Feed has been fair, but drier than the last two years. Summer range prospects are good. We do not use National Forest grazing; have our own grazing land and use Taylor grazing (BLM) lands.

Our lamb crop is about the same as last year. Some fat lambs have been sold at \$26 per hundred. About 10 percent of this year's wool clip is sold at prices a little down from a year ago.

—W. N. Head

Montpelier, Bear Lake County

June 19, 1956

Range conditions are good, with the season 10 days earlier than last year. We go on the summer range July 1, with excellent feed in prospect.

Some desert wool has sold from 40 to 42 cents. The Bear Lake pool brought 46 cents on a straight contract basis. Just about all the local wool has been sold at a price a little under last year.

It is imperative that growers receive a price for their lambs on a more equalized basis to the dressed lamb price. We cannot expect a fair profit with expenses always on the upward incline.

—Spencer W. Hess

MONTANA

Seasonal temperatures except warm in extreme east. Heavy precipitation west of Divide and in central and north-central, light elsewhere. Rain beneficial to all crops, but more needed in east and on range land. Subsoil moisture short to very short in east, short to adequate in west. Heavy use of irrigation water, except light in northwest. Cutting first crop of alfalfa begun; yields above average in west to below in east. Most livestock moved to summer ranges.

Dodson, Phillips County

June 19, 1956

It has been very dry here, much like the thirties. It's the opposite to last year when we had abundant grass and moisture. Our sheep went on the summer range the first of June. Feed prospects there are fair to medium.

About 90 percent of the wool clip in this area has been sold at prices five cents lower than a year ago. The Hi Line Wool Pool sold at 45 cents and one local grower got 40 cents for some 300 fleeces.

We had a better lambing this year, with more lambs saved than last year.

—B. E. Stevens

NEVADA

Weather mostly fair and unseasonably warm through Thursday, except in north-

western part of State where an advancing storm front was producing showers and much cooler temperatures.

NEW MEXICO

Warm week with little day-to-day variation, although slightly cooler at close. Scattered, light showers, but no precipitation of consequence. Considerable dryland sorghums and broomcorn planted on eastern border; too dry in other sections. Harvesting small acreage of winter grains beginning. Second cutting of alfalfa beginning in south and first cutting continues in later districts; yields good. Some new grass in eastern border counties, but most other areas too dry. Supplemental feeding of livestock necessary over much of State.

OREGON

Substantial amounts of rain in practically all areas. Scattered, light hail reported in central Columbia Basin; damage apparently insignificant. Temperatures generally averaged near normal, except above normal in northeast and below normal in southwest. Rains causing fairly severe hay spoilage in scattered areas. Rains excellent for pastures, growth and filling of grains, Umatilla County peas, and row crops. Haying in progress in all areas. Except for considerable erosion in hillside fields in Columbia Basin, State's grain crop generally very good. Livestock condition very good; feed plentiful.

Burns, Harney County

May 17, 1956

Weather and feed conditions are far above the average for many years past. The spring ranges particularly are the best for water and grass we've had in years. Most of the sheep go out on the range in March and April; some are out most of the winter. At this time we are pretty well assured of a big crop of hay, grain and grasses.

The major part of our losses come from bobcats and coyotes. Our lambing loss was much smaller this year than last. No lambs have been contracted so far in this section and I have not heard of any offers. Some yearling ewes, whitefaces of the eastern Oregon type, have sold recently at \$18.

I have heard of one sale of wool at 41½ cents. Wools are generally sold here at shearing time, from May 25 to June 1.

—J. C. Carter

Richland, Baker County

June 14, 1956

Coyote losses this year have been above average.

With lots of rain, feed is above average. Our flocks usually move on to the summer range between May 15 and June 15. Feed is good there.

Some blackfaced lambs—fats and feeders—sold straight for July and August delivery recently. The price was \$19.25.

Most of the Baker County wool is sold: 5600 fleeces at 49½ cents, and

The National Wool Grower

3700 fleeces at 48 cents. These were mixed lots of half, three-eighths and some fine. Prices on nearly all the wool are 3½ to 4 cents under last year's.

—John W. Densley

SOUTH DAKOTA

Very hot week, with near record-breaking temperatures 10th and 14th. Hot winds. Showers, very widely scattered, last four days with east and north receiving one to three inches. Soil moisture short, except north of line from Canton to Redfield to Mobridge. South of line crops deteriorated rapidly. Oats and winter wheat most affected. New rains would help some. Pastures short; green only in northeast.

TEXAS

Over 90 degree temperatures with scattered, generally ineffective thundershowers skipped around central, southeastern, and some High Plains areas. Heavy rains hit part of upper coast. Feed-crop prospects deteriorated as drought intensified and spread. High Plains range and pasture growth slowed by hot, drying winds. Grass dry and short in most other parts of State. Heavy supplemental feeding continues in west and southwest. Cattle marketing heavy.

Vancourt, Tom Green County
June 8, 1956

Feed conditions are not very good here. We are still feeding; don't have any grass. We haven't had enough rain to grow any grass. The situation is worse than it has ever been. We haven't had any serious loss in our flocks.

A little wool has been bought between 26 and 56 cents.

—Jerry Dusek

UTAH

Weather mostly fair and unseasonably warm through Thursday. By Friday colder air advanced across the State with considerable shower activity in the northwestern section. In south little or no precipitation reported. Grains looked good, except in some southern areas. Yields of first cutting of alfalfa good.

Fairview, Sanpete County
June 18, 1956

We are still trying to be optimistic. Nearly all of the wool in this area was sold at shearing time, at prices ranging from about 38 through 45 cents. Prices are considerably below those of a year ago.

Our range and feed conditions have been very good. We always have ample at this time of year. We move to summer range on July 1. Prospects are good there if we get some moisture at the right time.

We have had a little more than normal predator loss with lambs. There has been some death loss in larger lambs, too. Cause of this loss to date is unknown.

—J. Cleon Anderson

Fairview, Sanpete County
June 12, 1956

Weather and feed conditions have been favorable since June 1. At present the range is drying out rapidly. The feed is more mature this spring than in the previous year or two. Summer range forage is good now, but needs some moisture.

Our spring losses have been smaller than usual and the lamb crop about five percent better than 1955's. As yet no lambs have been contracted around here.

About two-thirds of the wool in our area has been sold at prices ranging from 38 to 43 cents a pound. These prices are about 10 cents less than last year's.

—Archibald J. Anderson

Lyman, Wayne County
June 12, 1956

Lack of water and feed has caused 20 percent losses in sheep this season. Feed is fair, about as good as last year. Our lamb crop is about 20 to 25 percent smaller than last year's.

Most of the 1956 clip has been consigned. Only about 2000 fleeces of mainly fine wool was sold at 36 cents.

—Sam F. Allen

WASHINGTON

Cool, cloudy, and showers throughout week in west and first and last of week in east. Rain beneficial to wheat, pastures, peas, and most spring-seeded crops. Rain damaged hay that was cut. Wheat looking much better in dryland areas of east. Rain improved outlook for a later hay crop in west, first cutting not benefited by rain.

Granger, Yakima County
May 16, 1956

Our spring losses have been larger than usual due to severe winter and moldy hay. The lamb crop is about six percent smaller than that of a year ago. Spring weather has been mostly cool with a few light showers. Feed on the summer range will probably be pretty soft due to snow going off slowly.

Some yearling ewes have been offered here at \$20 a head, out of the wool, but I have not heard of any sales. A contract on fat lambs is reported at 20 cents.

Practically all of this year's clip in this area has been sold or consigned to co-ops. Sales covered original bag wools and prices were from 38 to 42 cents.

—Everett Morgan

WYOMING

Only a few places received beneficial rain from scattered thundershowers. Tempera-

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SHEEP CAMP TRAILER NOW AVAILABLE
Come In or Write
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DO YOU WANT:



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- Open face sheep?
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Border Collie
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- * Will Do the Work of Two Ranch Hands
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- * \$50.00 either sex — a bargain at any price!

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Name
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tures averaged much above seasonal. Strong wind latter part of week diminished soil moisture. Haying in progress. Irrigation heavy.

Clearmont, Sheridan County
June 15, 1956

In my particular case, the last two years have been tough. Had a bad blizzard last spring and a hard winter this year. Due to the hard winter and the age of our ewes, we had quite severe spring losses. Since June 1 feed has been good but short. Prospects for grass on the summer range are only medium.

There have been several wool sales here: 2,000 fleeces at 45 cents, 7,000 at 45 $\frac{1}{8}$ and 1,500 at 43 cents. The average price on 1956 sales is three or four cents under last year's.

—Coyne Tibbets

Lance Creek, Niobrara County
June 18, 1956

Range conditions are very good, although not so good as last year due to lack of moisture. Good weather, early feed, favorable breeding conditions last fall all contributed to a better lambing this year. There have been no lambs contracted that I know of.

Some of the wool here has sold from 40 to 45 cents and some of it has been consigned at 38 to 40 cents down. I don't know just how much has been sold outright. The handlers are offering just about the same deal as last year.

We have many problems. I expect we always will have. We have solved our problems in the past and I think we will be raising sheep for a long time yet.

—Leo Thompson

McKinley, Converse County
June 8, 1956

Range conditions in Wyoming are very spotted. In some areas of the State, they have the best range conditions they have had for several years. Probably there is no area in the State that is worse than it was a year ago, but some sections are about as bad and that applies to the country around and west of Rawlins. The desert range there is pretty dry. South of Rawlins the feed is good.

—J. B. Wilson

**ACTING SECRETARY FOR
SUFFOLK ASSOCIATION**

Mary Ellen Brood, Moscow, Idaho, will be acting secretary for the American Suffolk Sheep Society until the annual meeting of the group in Ogden, Utah, on August 15. She was secretary to the late C. W. Hickman and is fully familiar with the association's work.

Can Study 25 Diseases at Once

Animal Laboratory to be Built

FACILITIES that will make it possible to study 25 different animal diseases simultaneously are on the way to becoming an actual reality.

An \$18,915,000 item for an animal disease laboratory was included in the Department of Agriculture's budget for fiscal 1956-57. It was stricken from the appropriations by Congress because Beltsville, Maryland was proposed as the site. There was general recognition in both the House and the Senate that such a laboratory was greatly needed. It was felt, however, that such facilities should be located closer to the center of livestock production.

Following suggestions made by congressional leaders, Secretary of Agriculture Benson, on June 6, asked that proposals for suitable laboratory sites be submitted to the Agricultural Research Service by June 21.

These proposals were reviewed by a special site committee in St. Louis, Missouri beginning June 27 at the Statler Hotel. From three to five locations, according to preliminary plans, are to be selected by this committee for further on-the-ground consideration. After this study, the committee will make its recommendation to the Secretary of Agriculture for the new animal disease laboratory site.

The Secretary of Agriculture gave assurance in his June 6 announcement, that in the construction of this laboratory every precaution will be taken to protect laboratory workers against disease and to prevent the spread of infection from the laboratory to livestock herds and flocks and to humans.

The site committee includes the following:

Don Collins, Kit Carson, Colorado, president of the American National Cattlemen's Association

Wilbur Plager, Ames, Iowa, president of the National Swine Growers' Council Lloyd Avilla, Red Bluff, California, member of the executive committee of the National Wool Growers Association and president of the California Wool Growers Association

Merrill N. Warnick, Pleasant Grove, Utah, president of the American Dairy Association

W. B. Young, Storrs, Connecticut, dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Connecticut and chairman of the Experiment Station Committee on Organization and Policy of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities

Dr. G. H. Good, Cheyenne, Wyoming, State veterinarian of Wyoming and vice president of the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association

Don Turnbull, Kansas City, Missouri, executive director of the American Poultry Hatchery Federation

Dr. H. E. Kingman, Chicago, Illinois, assistant executive secretary of the American Medical Association

Harold Hutton, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, president of the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture and chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of State Commissioners, Secretaries, and Directors of Agriculture

Carl Neumann, Chicago, Illinois, general manager of the National Livestock and Meat Board

Advertisers Index

**COMMERCIAL
Auctioneers**

Earl R. Smith 3

Camp Wagons

Ahlander Manufacturing Company 31

Dogs

Peterson's Stock Farm 31

Equipment and Supplies

California Stockmen's Supply Company 3

Pendleton Woolen Mills

Standard Manufacturing Company 2

Feeds

Rex Wheat Germ Oil 3

Stansbury Salt, Inc. 28

Miscellaneous

Sheepmen's Books 29

SHEEP

Columbias

Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America 31

E. J. Handley

1

Mr. Haggin Livestock Company 21

R. J. Shown

28

Pete Thomas 5

Crossbreds

Covey-Bagley-Dayton 27

Hampshires

American Hampshire Sheep Association 3

Mary Donohoe

3

Walter P. Hubbard 29

Matthews Brothers

1

Mr. Haggin Livestock Company 21

Olsen Brothers 2nd Cover

Miscellaneous

Breeders' Directory 3rd Cover

Panamas

Harry Meuleman & Sons 1

Rambouillet

John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm 2

Clifford Olsen 27

Sales

Idaho State Ram Sale 2

National Ram Sale 4th Cover

Northern Colorado Hampshire Sheep Show and Sale 21

Suffolks

American Suffolk Sheep Society 2nd Cover

Earl Armacost

19

Roy C. Blakley 26

Covey-Bagley-Dayton 27

Allan Jenkins

26

Mrs. Chas. Howland & Son 26

Lawson Howland

26

Walter P. Hubbard 29

Olsen Brothers 2nd Cover

Targhees

Hughes Livestock Company 21

Mt. Haggin Livestock Company 21

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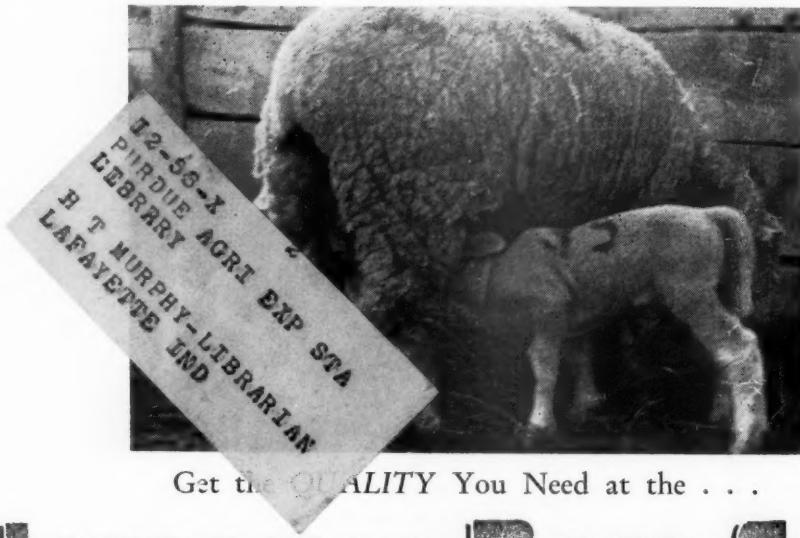
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NATIONAL RAM SALE

ORDER OF SELLING

- **Thursday, August 16-**

- 9 a.m.—Suffolks
- 1 p.m.—Hampshires and Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds

- **Friday, August 17-**

- 9 a.m.—Rambouilletts
- 1 p.m.—Panamas, Targhees, Columbia and Whitefaced Crossbreds

SPECIAL ADDED EVENTS

- **August 16-**

- Old Fashioned Hickory Pit Barbecue

- **August 16-17-**

- Fourth National Wool Show

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AUGUST 16-17, 1956

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For further information, write the sale management: NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION,
414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. (Catalogs Available July 25)

